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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Congress Champs Bit; Undeclared China War

War seemed averted in the Far East, only to break forth as the week advanced and to leave the future uncertain over China.

Congress completed the draft of a substitute bill for reorganization of lower federal courts, omitting the Supreme Court.

President Roosevelt laid down a five-point legislative program to be accomplished before adjournment. Yet when debate opened on one of the main points, the Black-Connery wages and hours bill, such hot argument developed that the rush for adjournment may prevent passage of the President's program.

The wage differential: Page 1.

* * *

By requesting a ruling from Attorney General Cummings on the legality of postponing the appointment of a new Supreme Court justice until after Congress has adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt indicated his choice of a successor to Mr. Van Devanter might be a controversial one.

Recess appointments: Page 1.

* * *

Irish Free State extremists staged terrorist acts when King George and Queen Elizabeth visited Northern Ireland.

Germany requisitioned the wheat and rye harvest for this year, and forbade under heavy penalty the use of these grains for fodder. Recent short crops, and inroads on reserves, are the stated reasons.

* * *

Too Much Planning

Around these central events occurred many related ones which appear confusing until brought into a common focus. Then, beneath seeming complexity, behind the welter of strange names and terms, well-defined trends and currents run through the news.

* * *

For example, take the German requisitioning of wheat and rye. Russia, too, is a nation under a government built on totalitarian lines, meaning "all for the state." This means an absolute and dictatorial power over the government over business and the fruits of the earth, as well as over individual citizens.

And both Germany and Russia are prepared to take strong measures when any shortage of raw materials threatens to weaken the nation's power. Russia has just found, however, that there may be too much planning, too much state interference with things any farmer would know how to do by himself.

Delays in spring planting are now found to have been due to failure of the farm bureaucracy to function. No one could start without the order which did not come in time.

Germany this week also decreed state control over production of iron and other metals.

* * *

Belgium's Plan

Another approach to economic planning came in the proposal of King Leopold of Belgium for a World Economic Institute. It would study problems "which menacingly confront humanity."

Still another approach is the well-established co-operative movement. Sidney Elliott, speaking for the English co-operatives on a visit to New York, reported a gain of £14,000,000 in sales last year as compared with 1935.

Trade pacts between nations also stabilize economic relations. The United States and Japan renewed their cotton agreement this week. Argentina and Czechoslovakia have signed a commercial accord.

France, faced with the problem of internal economic stability, took important steps to balance her budget. The franc held steady.

* * *

Chinese Yield Peiping

The week opened with Peiping, ancient capital of China, still in Chinese hands. Over the week-end renewed clashes had increased the military tension. The Japanese issued an ultimatum for withdrawal of Chinese troops from the environs of Peiping by Tuesday noon, from Peiping itself by Wednesday noon, and to a line 90 miles south of Peiping after that.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, had agreed to earlier Japanese demands, but suddenly the Chinese began to show fight. There are several Chinese leaders who have been just waiting for the time to strike back against Japanese aggressions in China. Among them is Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang. (This writer interviewed him on the sacred mountain of T'ai-Shan in the summer of 1933, where he had taken refuge after leading an unsuccessful revolt against the Japanese in Chahar Province.)

* * *

After the Japanese had bombed Chinese garrisons near Peiping, General Feng is credited with striking at Tientsin. So many Japanese troops had been sent to Peiping that the Chinese easily took several vantage points in China's second largest commercial port.

* * *

Japan retaliated Thursday by laying waste those areas in Tientsin where Chinese troops were known to be. Heavy bombers systematically blew up the municipal

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wage Bill Affects Low-Pay Masses

Is Designed to Protect Unorganized Labor From Sweatshop Tyranny

For Forgotten Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Mary Smith knows she is a very insignificant person indeed. The drapery and upholstery trimming factory of the South which employs her, shares her opinion.

Mary Smith works 10 hours a day and gets only 35 cents an hour. There is no doubt at all of her insignificance.

And yet, collectively, the Mary Smiths and John Smiths of the nation are tremendously important. They are so important that President Roosevelt has written special messages about them. And just now there blazes in the Senate one of the biggest legislative battles of the session, dealing with nobody else but the Mary Smiths and the John Smiths.

This is the wages-hours bill, one of the most far reaching and controversial labor measures ever introduced, after the Wagner Labor Relations Act itself. It is in fact, designed to supplement the Wagner Act.

But while the Wagner Act was intended to look after economically independent workingmen, who had a fair chance to strike, or to join a union if they wanted to, and who made enough money in the general run of things to support themselves and bring up a family, the wages-hours act deals with quite another category. It deals with the lowest paid group of workers in the country; those who work the longest hours; workers who can't organize.

Its provisions dredge down into a stream of citizens for whom very little legislative provision has ever before been attempted from Washington. In a word, it is a characteristically bold and, perhaps, hazardous attempt of the New Deal to do something for submerged exploited workers unable to help themselves.

Various Sides of Attack

There are some who oppose the measure for selfish grounds. There are a great many more who attack the bill as being illusory, impractical and unrealistic. Another category denounces it (with what undeniably has a good deal of justice) as a further intervention of the Federal Government into the affairs of the state in the great centralizing process the New Deal has expedited.

The bill proceeds on the following theory:

That there is a big class of workers in America who do not have enough economic power to bargain. That they cannot meet employers on any sort of economic equality. That they are the people of whom Mr. Roosevelt said in his message of May 24:

"One-third of our population, the overwhelming majority of which is in agriculture or industry, is ill-nourished, ill-clad and ill-housed."

That federal aid must be given these workers to aid their economic position. That two ways are open for this: (1) A blanket minimum wage-maximum hour law, to apply flatly to all industry. (2) The establishment of a discriminatory board to impose certain minimum standards, with a flexibility comparable to the diversification of American occupations, conditions and geographical differentials.

Same Phases Drafted

The idea of a flat and rigid minimum wage law, and another forbidding, say, all industry which worked employees over 40 hours a week, was dropped. Those who studied it concluded such a proposal was too simple and inflexible. However, William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and a substantial group still favor it over the proposal for a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Wage-Hour Bill Vital to New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 31

The wages and hours bill was scheduled to come to a vote at mid-afternoon today, in the Senate, under a special arrangement to limit debate.

Administration leaders meanwhile bent every effort to bring the low-cost housing, judiciary and tax-evasion bills to he vote in quick sequence. It was freely remarked in Washington that much of the New Deal program depends on the outcome of the wage-hour bill vote.

Provides Opening Wedge to Government Control, Opponents Say

Backs Wagner Act

Japan Tightens Hold on Regime In East Hopei

Picks New Chief Executive for Area—Troops Renew Tientsin Attack

Rail Lines Held

TIENTSIN, July 31 (AP)—Fighting broke out at the Central Railway Station, in the heart of Tientsin, today as Japan's army attempted to clamp complete control on the commercial gateway to North China.

New hostilities started when Japanese forces attacked a Chinese unit which still held entrenchments nearby, despite two days of heavy bombardment of the city by Japanese batteries.

An earlier barrage of shells into the ravaged city had brought no reply from Chinese guns. This had led to the belief that Japanese domination of the city was complete.

The Japanese ended a two-year behind-the-scenes domination of the North China Government with Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki's appointment of Chi Tseng-mou as chief executive of the East Hopei regime to succeed Yin Ju-kung, head of the semi-autonomous council since 1935.

Mopping Up Continued

Although the air force and infantry continued mopping-up action against scattered Chinese units near Tientsin and Peiping, the Japanese army claimed military control of all of Hopei Province north of a line between Tangku and a point approximately 18 miles south of Peiping.

Control of the territory placed Japan astride China's two north-south railway lines and in command of the eastern terminus of one railroad into Inner Mongolia.

Chinese gendarmes who survived the unsuccessful Tientsin attack were reported to be converging 40 miles south of the city to await possible reinforcements from the south before attempting further military action.

China's Intentions Obscure

Dispatches from Nanking failed to throw light on the definite intentions of the central government or whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek actually is sending his national army troops into the North China zone of conflict. On that most observers believe the question of war on a national scale depends.

In Nanking and Shanghai Chinese officials and foreign residents expressed dismay over the Japanese army's destruction of schools and public buildings in Tientsin. In the National Capital the first result appeared to be a stiffening attitude against Japan. Military leaders indicated grim preparations for a decisive struggle, but they would give no details and outwardly Nanking remained unusually quiet.

Nanking forecasts "surprises"; Americans at Yenching safe: Page 2.

France Takes Heart

International

Georges Bonnet (Right) With Georges Monnet

French Finance Minister, Who Hopes He Has Set the Nation on Its Financial Feet, Seen Leaving the Chamber With the Minister of Agriculture

U.S. Concerned As Arms Trade Gains Rapidly

Munitions Sales Running Far Ahead of 1936, Statistics Show

Planes Take Lead

Neutrality Groups Demand Permanent Embargo on Sale of War Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—America's arms business is booming.

Exports of United States arms abroad for seven months from Dec. 1, 1936, totaled $24,971,557. During the entire previous 12 months the total of arms and munitions exports reached $26,568,722. When July figures are computed within the next week, the total for eight months of the second year of arms control probably will be well over the total for all of the previous year.

Part of this boom in arms exports is due to a new category which has been listed only since May 1. This covers high explosives and sales of propellant powders which reached $776,455 during May and June alone. Of this new category Great Britain has been the best customer. Britain bought $272,589 worth of high explosives in June and Canada went even higher, with purchases of $279,769 in high explosives and an additional $41,125 in propellant powders.

Aircraft Sales Rise

But the increase is true in almost all categories of the arms and munitions business. Allegedly non-military aircraft show a particular boom. By the end of June 1937, sales had passed the $7,609,312 figure for 1936. But perhaps, significantly, the biggest percentage increase in any category was in that of military equipment for aircraft such as bomb racks and gun mounts which might be used on commercial aircraft to convert them to military purposes. Sales of this equipment totaled $92,115 in the first 12 months and $105,044 during the next seven months.

Military aircraft sales are even better than non-military. For the seven months the total was $8,849,624 as compared to $7,609,312 for the first year. Incidentally, there were no sales in this category in June.

Figures Show Increase

Monthly totals showing the trend are as follows:

December, 1936	$2,330,389.47
January, 1937	2,968,719.57
February	3,525,589.99
March	3,688,068.85
April	4,040,721.78
May	5,553,277.05
June	2,764,791.18

This gives a monthly average of $3,553,079 as compared to an average for the first 12 months of $2,214,060.

Britain and the Netherlands are tending to be the best customers for American arms. China has purchased heavily in American aircraft until recently, but the last significant order was in April, when it invested $243,000 in non-military aircraft and $77,350 in military aircraft.

The American aviation industry benefits most from the arms business. Some nations such as the Netherlands, China and Siam depend heavily on American air equipment. In addition, almost all countries are sampling products of American aircraft factories, presumably using the samples as models for home construction. Russia, Germany and Italy are steady customers in small-lot orders. Japan regularly buys American planes, but not in quantity.

In some respects business is bad. When the neutrality act was passed setting up government control over all exports, the second category in the list was reserved for "vessels of war of all kinds including aircraft carriers and submarines." There has yet to be made a sale in this category.

Why sales dropped abruptly in June is controversial, military quarters are inclined to the opinion it may reflect an expected tendency to stop American purchases as soon as war becomes likely and put reliance on domestic production where it will have to be put in case of war due to the mandatory embargo. It may reflect only an accidental spacing of orders.

Permanent Ban Sought

The spectacle of this boom in the arms business is resulting in considerable demands from peace and neutrality groups here for an immediate amendment to the act banning such exports at all times.

The National Council for Prevention of War announced today it is conducting an intensive lobby in Congress to force such an amendment on the list of Administration "must" bills to be enacted before Congress adjourns.

In a public statement, Mrs. Florence Boeckel, research director for the council, said:

Having prohibited the shipment of arms as soon as war breaks out, their shipment up to the moment of the outbreak cannot be defended. In the neutrality legislation we took the stand that this country would not profit from other peoples' wars. To continue to profit by aiding others in preparing for war tends to nullify the influence of this stand and to give powerful American groups a financial interest in the victory of that side which has purchased most heavily.

Admiral predicts bigger warships for Britain: Page 3.

Holland's Queen Welcomes Scouts Of 37 Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VOGELENZANG, Netherlands, July 31—The fifth World Scout Jamboree held here in a magnificent setting of stately woods, green meadows, sand dunes and the nearby silvery, sandy beach of the North Sea was officially opened today by Queen Wilhelmina in the presence of the Chief Scout and his wife, Lord and Lady Baden Powell, the Netherlands' Chief Scout, Vice-Admiral (retired) J. J. Rambonnet and thousands of spectators including members of the Swedish royal house, the Japanese Imperial house, and of the diplomatic corps both from the Netherlands and abroad.

Queen Welcomes Scouts

In declaring the Jamboree open, the Queen stressed the great moral value of these international meetings of youth of every race, creed and nationality, in an atmosphere of universal good will and brotherhood.

She extended a hearty welcome to 25,000 Boy Scouts from 37 nations, including troops from distant China, Japan, the colonies of the Netherlands, India and Australia.

Twenty Chinese Boy Scouts, looking very trim in khaki and shorts, were the first representatives of their nation to attend a world Jamboree since China has only recently joined the international Scout movement.

Parade Follows

After the Queen's address followed a merry, colorful parade of this mighty juvenile army. The Chinese contingent was particularly noticeable when in passing the royal stand it solemnly lowered its banner adorned with Chinese characters meaning "Be Wise, Be Kind, Be Courageous."

When the parade was over there followed the traditional rally, the 25,000 dashing forward in an avalanche of banners, raised sticks, and hats amid yells such as only enthusiastic Boy Scouts can produce. Then they returned to their camps which are spread over an area of 40 acres.

The largest contingents are from Britain, 8100; the Netherlands, 8000; France, 1900; Belgium, 1100; United States, 800; Denmark, 800, and Poland, 700.

Jamboree camp like town with shops: Page 2.

Trends in Communications: Economic Problems Called Biggest Bar to Television

Following is the sixth of a series of articles on the technological progress report of the National Resources Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Future generations of Americans will sit before their fireplaces and enjoy the beauties and fragrance of forests miles away.

Even before that it will be possible to print newspapers at home, watch important news in the making and see and hear people traveling in their autos thousands of miles distant.

These are among developments in the field of communication foreseen by the National Resources Committee in its recent report on technological trends. They are expected to grow out of the three most important modern means of communication—the telephone, telegraph and radio.

Such revolutionary changes are bound to have far-reaching effects on the social habits and daily routine of the individual family, the authors of the National Resources report believe. "It appears inevitable," they declare, "that the mental processes of the future must be such as to produce an entirely different outlook than exists under circumstances when one's vision, horizon and social contact are limited."

Aid to Education

With the modern means of communication at his disposal, it seems likely to sociologists, that the person of the future "may become a far better educated thinker than the average person of today."

The committee also cherishes the hope that improved communication, especially in the radio field, will aid the development of understanding, mutual respect and tolerance among the nations of the world.

The tremendous growth of communication systems during the last half century, it is said, has already led to a "concomitant shrinkage in the size of the earth" until "today there is hardly a place on the surface of the globe which is not within almost immediate hailing distance."

Looking into the future, the committee foresees among other things:

Point-to-point television service enabling two persons to see each other while talking on the telephone.

Radio receiving sets operated by push buttons to select desired stations. Tuning adjustments would be automatically made.

Use of facsimile to transmit entire newspaper pages to business men so they may carry on important negotiations at a distance.

Radio-telegraph service making it possible for messages to be received in automobiles with provision for a small mobile printing apparatus on which the message could be automatically recorded.

Typesetting by telegraph, destined to have an important influence on newspaper publication.

Color and third dimensional television and motion pictures.

Considerable attention is devoted in the technology study to television, already 10 years old but not yet economically feasible. The committee found that predictions often made that television is "just around the corner" usually refer to engi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Bonnet Limits Paris Borrowing In Economy Plan

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—The Council of Ministers, carrying further the economy plan of Finance Minister Georges Bonnet, yesterday fixed the 1938 extraordinary budget, to be covered by borrowing, at nearly 17,000,000,000 francs (nearly $637,000,000).

Decrees to be published today in the official journal will set the special expenses as follows:

Military program, 11,100,000,000 francs;

Public Works, 3,580,000,000 francs;

Pensions, 2,300,000,000 francs;

A sum of 7,500,000,000 francs was fixed for 1938 borrowing to meet extraordinary local, town and colonial government expenses.

The ministers confined their action to fixing the extraordinary budget for 1938, with the ordinary budget unprepared.

Mr. Bonnet, in announcing the measures, reiterated his assurances that the 1938 ordinary budget would be balanced, however.

The prospective deficit for next year, therefore, would be limited to the amount to be borrowed to cover the 1938 extraordinary budget.

Mandates Board Weighs Britain's Palestine Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 31—Delegations of Jews and Arabs have come hotfoot to Geneva, both anxious from diametrically opposed standpoints to contest the British Royal Commission's plan for the partition of Palestine which came before the Permanent Mandates Commission here yesterday.

The chair which should have been occupied by Marquis A. Theodoli, Italian member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, was vacant when the proceedings opened. As it has been the regular practice of the Italians to absent themselves from all League gatherings since the sanctions dispute began, the absence of Marquis Theodoli would have caused no surprise but for the fact that the Bari radio station on Monday announced that the Italian representative would be in his place.

Italy's "Love for Moslems"

"We have maintained silence over the partition proposal," the radio speaker declared in Arabic. "We were waiting to know what the British Government intended to do. Britain has now submitted the question to the Permanent Mandates Commission. Italy will raise her voice in that body and the world will soon learn how lasting is the love Italy bears for the Moslems."

But apparently Italy's dislike of the League has after all proved stronger than her "love for the Moslems."

The commission's deliberations, over which Pierre Orts of Belgium is presiding as chairman, are expected to last at least for a fortnight, the latter part of which period, however, will be devoted to consideration of an annual report on Palestine which has been held up pending conclusion of the Royal Commission's deliberations.

An article by Wickham Steed on the Palestine situation will be found on the Editorial Page.

Plan to partition Palestine brings diplomatic tangles: Page 3.

Intimate Message From Washington

President Knows Answer to Recess Appointment of Supreme Court Justice but Won't Tell, Yet—Senate Has Last Say

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, July 31

The question of the Supreme Court vacancy still remains one of the long-range and basically important issues, and the obscurity in which it is bathed grows no less. President Roosevelt said yesterday that he believed the Department of Justice's ruling as to whether he can fill the Supreme Court vacancy with a recess appointment had reached the White House, but he was not certain that he would make the gist of it public. He preferred to read it first, he said, before giving out a pig in a poke.

The impression prevails, however, that the Attorney General will uphold the course the President has indicated he wishes to follow by asking for this ruling, and defer his appointment until after Congress adjourns. If Mr. Roosevelt did not wish to defer the appointment, there would have been no point in asking for a ruling.

Attorneys General in the past have been notably willing to support the authority of the President to make such appointments. Indeed, Attorneys General usually find ways to uphold what their superiors wish to do.

But jurists who have been appointed to the Supreme Court in periods of senatorial recess have been just as firm in refusing to take their seats until confirmed by the Senate. So the whole question is shrouded in legal and practical obscurity.

The Constitution, as in numerous other matters, only furnishes guidance in terms which have been interpreted in diametrically opposite ways. Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 3, reads:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session."

What Does Word "Happen" Mean?

The divergence turns on the word "happen." To the lay reader, it would seem to mean "occur." That this was the real intent of the word seems to be shown in its use in Article 1, Section 3, Paragraph 4, which says:

"When vacancies happen in the representation of any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

But numerous distinguished Attorneys General disagree. They have interpreted "happen" to mean "exist" rather than "occur." In a ruling recently recalled by Arthur Krock in the New York Times, Attorney General William Wirt in 1833 construed "happen" as follows:

"If we interpret the word 'happen' to be merely equivalent to 'happen to exist' (as I think we may legitimately do), then all vacancies which, from any casualty, happen to exist at a time when the Senate cannot be consulted as to filling them may be temporarily filled by the President and the whole purpose of the Constitution is completely accomplished."

This ruling, according to Mr. Krock, was concurred in by the following Attorneys General: Taney, in 1833; Legare, in 1841; Mason, in 1846 (after dissenting from it in 1845), and Bates, in 1862. Bates added another strong argument by citing the Senate's repeated acquiescence in the procedure.

These opinions are challenged in the Senate today. Leading lawyers there insist that "happen" means "occur," and they contend that there is an obligation on the President, in a vacancy which occurred long before the Senate adjourned, to make his nomination during the session.

Supported by Several Justices

Their views are supported indirectly by several justices, including such recent members as the great liberal Justices Harlan and Holmes, and Mr. Justice Davis—in whose behalf the Bates ruling was given—who were appointed to the court in senatorial recesses, but who refused to mount the bench until they were confirmed. On the other hand, there are other justices who have pursued precisely the opposite course!

One discoverable instance of a justice who mounted the bench during a recess, and then had to leave it because of the failure of the Senate to confirm, is John Rutledge. On June 12, 1795, he wrote to Washington asking to be appointed Chief Justice in place of John Jay, who was about to retire. Washington at once offered him the place. But Jay's treaty was published shortly thereafter, and Rutledge attacked it with great bitterness, thus incurring the hostility of the Senate. Meantime, he mounted the bench and held the position during one term of court, but when the Senate met in December his nomination was rejected and he left the tribunal.

Two Possible Explanations

Two explanations may lie behind President Roosevelt's reluctance to appoint. One, previously referred to, is that he may believe that by holding up the nomination until he has two or three vacancies, he can secure confirmation of a better panel, and that to send along the nominee he wants now would only precipitate a row. The atmosphere, he may hope, will be better in January.

The other explanation is that Mr. Roosevelt really has not made up his mind who to appoint. His original intention, according to many authorities, was Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. But the majority leader's passing opened up the whole matter, and the President has not had time fully to explore the qualifications of other potential justices from the South and Southwest, like Circuit Court Judges Bratton and Hutcheson.

Anyway, it is still possible that the President will decide on a nominee quickly, and surprise all those who have been puzzled by all this legal and political disputation over recess appointments.

Movie Operator Uses Screen For Plea to People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—A new brand of union tactics has been inaugurated here, making the silver screen itself a picket's placard. As audiences of two motion pictures in New York City sat placidly watching feature films last night, the screen went blank suddenly, the lights came on and the screen sound track took on a new voice.

"I am the operator," it said. "Please do not patronize this theater. I am using this means to protest the inhuman working conditions in this theater and I want your aid. I work seven days a week, 11½ hours a day and have no vacations. I eat in the booth, where the heat is sometimes unbearable.

"The management refused to listen. I designated Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators Union as my bargaining agent. I ask you not to patronise this theater until the management signs up. Please tell your friends the same thing."

Mark Solomon, manager at one of the theaters, about this time informed the patrons they could get a refund on their tickets outside. The audience got up quietly and filed out to the street, where they found the union had formed a line in the more conventional tradition of picketing.

The operator, Morris M. Silver, who locked himself inside his projection booth after he had had his say, continued in this strategic position today.

Liberia, a Gunboat and Apology

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 31 (AP)—A British gunboat and a government apology have ended Liberia's rice crisis.

The trouble arose over the price of rice.

Liberia accused European dealers of charging more than the legal price. The traders complained that they were arrested, hustled through the streets like common criminals by native police, and, when they appeared in court, no charges were preferred against them.

Both the British and French legations made strong protests.

Unexpectedly the British gunboat Penzance appeared off the harbor of the republic July 9, and everything was smoothed over.

It was understood that the Liberian secretary of state offered apologies and guarantees against recurrence of such incidents. After a week the gunboat sailed away, but remained off the coast of Sierra Leone, West Africa, within cruising distance of Liberia.

Russia Jails Seven For 'Liquidating' Farms

DANILOV, CENTRAL U. S. S. R., July 31 (AP)—Seven former collective farm officials in the Danilovsk region of Yaroslav Province were sentenced to prison today.

A provincial court found the defendants were involved in "liquidating" three farms, by confiscating the land. Three were given 10 years' imprisonment. The others were sentenced to terms of from two to eight years.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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New Labor Federation Sets Goal at 40,000,000 Members

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Hershey, Penna.: A new national federation of independent unions aimed its membership campaign today at 40,000,000 American workers.

As delegates from more than a dozen states emerged from committee meetings, a spokesman announced unofficially he expected all details of the organization to be complete before the week ended.

Guards stood before locked doors as committees drew up by-laws and a constitution for the federation which one delegate has indicated would oppose both the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

A delegate who refused to be identified said the membership drive would begin at once.

Detroit, Mich.: A trial examiner began his report to the National Labor Relations Board on weeks of testimony that etched sharply the issues in a struggle between the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of America. The examiner, John T. Lindsay, said he would return to Washington, D. C., immediately to prepare his intermediate report for the board—from the stories of more than 150 witnesses. He granted Ford attorneys permission to present additional rebuttal testimony within 10 days.

Lansing, Mich. — The Michigan House of Representatives remained in special session, obedient to Gov. Frank Murphy, but abrupt adjournment of an unruly state Senate in a turbulent night session left the administration's eight-point legislative program high and dry.

The Senate again passed the identical labor relation bill Governor Murphy had vetoed with a request that restrictions upon picketing be modified.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Employer representatives in Buffalo's 10-day meat packing strike disrupted peace negotiations with a flat rejection of Committee for Industrial Organization wage demands.

Meanwhile, C. I. O. strike leaders today filed National Labor Relations Board charges against three packing companies. Daniel B. Shortal, former labor board attorney who is now counsel for the 1500 union butchers and meat cutters, entered a formal complaint that the strike-bound companies had violated the Wagner Labor Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the C. I. O.

New York: A threatened nation-wide strike by the American Federation of Musicians against the spread of "canned music" was averted today after a four-day conference.

Executives of radio networks and record and transcription firms, acknowledging the union had grounds for complaint, asked for more time to consider remedies. The union then withdrew its demand for a settlement by Aug. 14 after the radio executives and federation officials agreed to meet again Sept. 16.

Covington, Va.: Ray Beatty, secretary of Local 2214, Synthetic Yarn Federation, was convicted of assault and battery while a member of a mob and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The charge against Beatty grew out of a clash between union and non-union men at the plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation on July 7.

The Smith, a Traveling Man Is He

Wide World — Henry A. Schlereth of St. Louis Travels Two States Shoeing Horses

Trends in Communications

(Continued from Page 1)

neering developments. This corner is said to have now been turned. Fairly good pictures have been transmitted over a local area of 10 to 20 miles radius with the clarity and details of the average home moving picture.

"The next corner to be turned," according to the report, "is an economic one rather than an engineering one. Briefly stated, it is 'Who is to pay for television?'

Problems of Television

"The system of pick-up, transmission reception, and reproduction required for television is necessarily complex," the report continues. "There are many different systems and many phases of the subject being studied by the various laboratories of the world. It is desirable that before any system of transmission be standardized for use in a country that the organization doing the standardizing, whether it be commercial or governmental, be satisfied that the system under consideration is the best available, that it is adaptable to continual improvement without rendering existing equipment obsolete and that all organizations wishing to transmit television signals will employ the standard system.

"Television will be a reality in the United States when it appears that a system has been evolved which meets these requirements and that there is a sufficient public interest and support to warrant the establishment of stations to broadcast television programs."

The development of a nation-wide television service is hindered today in the United States by lack of available wave channels, the report says. Each station, it is pointed out, requires a portion of the radio spectrum nearly 600 times as large as that required by the ordinary sound broadcasting station.

Facsimile Recorders

Facsimile recorders are already available which will print a newspaper complete with pictures right in the home when connected with an ordinary broadcast receiver and actuated by proper signals.

Though radio broadcasting is only 15 years old, it has already had a tremendous effect on the national life, the committee found. It says, "When one adds to aural broadcasting the ability to see and to record permanently what one has seen and heard, there will have been attained a perfection in communication which will certainly have the most profound effect upon our social and economic life."

The present-day radio receiver is described as a "very satisfactory instrument which has attained a fairly high degree of perfection." Future changes, it is indicated, will be along the line of refinements rather than radical improvements.

Discussing the social effects of radio, the committee declares, "It is thought by many that it may be responsible to some extent for counteracting the effect upon American home life which has been produced by the automobile.

"Broadcasting, with its direct personal appeal, its easy and ingratiating entrance into the home, is in short the most effective and can be the most formidable means of mass communication which man has yet had the privilege of using."

Turning to the telephone, the committee finds an increase in the number of telephones in the United States from 2593 in 1876 to 20,201,576 in 1930. Due to the depression, the total slumped to 14,423,871 in 1935. Intercontinental and overseas commercial telephony was found to have steadily expanded until today more than 60 nations may be reached by telephone subscribers in the United States.

When it becomes possible to see as well as hear the party to whom one is talking the committee feels that "the opportunity to see facial expressions, as well as to hear changes in voice tones, will undoubtedly permit the readier exchange of thoughts and ideas, and lead to the quicker solution of mutual problems between individuals who are not able physically to be face to face."

Changes in Printing Art

Great changes have already taken place in the art of printing and still more are destined to come about in the near future, the committee finds. Attention is called to the recent trend toward color and picture printing as well as to adaptations in the basic principles of the printing art to meet modern demands for greater speed and increased production.

Rotogravure and offset processes are now used to produce three-color and four-color prints, making possible the use of thinner and less expensive papers than those formerly demanded for the printing of three color half tones by the older photoengraving processes.

Growth of visual advertising has progressed along with the development of engraving and printing processes. Special attention is called to the change in the character of department store newspaper advertising in the last five years. Space formerly filled with type matter has given way to attractive illustrations.

All Color Movies

The committee finds quick transmission of photographs by means of radio and the photoelectric cell an accomplished fact, and predicts that the day of all color movies with delicate tones is close at hand.

Far-reaching changes in the printing industry in the near future are expected from a new device known as the semagraph which operates linotype machines by means of typewritten copy. The device consists of two major units—a special typewriter which prepares the copy, and the semagraph unit which is attached to the composing machine in place of the keyboard and displaces the operator. Increased speed can be had with the employment of fewer operators. Simultaneous operation of machines in different cities man be obtained by a wire hook-up.

New quick-drying ink is also expected to aid in the speed-up of printing.

Village Smithy No Longer Stays Under One Tree

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31 (AP)—This village smith left the well-known chestnut tree behind and took his smithy with him.

Henry A. Schlereth literally follows his trade through Missouri and southern Illinois with a forge on wheels, and has been earning his living on the road for a decade.

"About 1926 the slack became pretty noticeable," the horseshoer said. "There weren't enough customers here (in St. Louis) so I fixed up a truck, put all my equipment aboard, and started out."

To start work, it's only necessary to fire up the forge in the shop-on-wheels and set up the anvil.

"Business isn't as good as it was 20 years ago, but I manage to make a comfortable living for my family and there's no danger my services will be completely unneeded," he added.

Mr. Schlereth said he drives about 75 miles a day, and finds more work shoeing saddle and show horses. His smithy here, one of the oldest in St. Louis, is seldom used since he "took out" after business.

N. Y. Democrats Name Woman For Seat in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, N. Y., July 31—Up-state Democrats yesterday had named Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker, long a leader in the movement for enfranchisement of women, as their nominee to succeed the late Representative Philip A. Goodwin in the twenty-seventh New York congressional district. Mrs. Schoonmaker's Republican opponent will be Lewis K. Rockefeller, party chairman of Columbia County.

For 20 years an active participant in national Democratic politics, Mrs. Schoonmaker was a leaden in the fight for suffrage, and, following the victory of that movement, directed the founding and developing in Connecticut of the first citizens' department in the nation. She is the wife of Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, writer, and is herself nationally known in this field.

In 1921 she was a representative in Geneva of the 4,500,000 women of the National League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

'Co-op' Craft Shops Formed in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Canadian Workshop Corporation has been organized as a co-operative enterprise to encourage the making and marketing of handicraft productions in Montreal. Shops are being established for the production of hand-made articles of wood, metal, glass, and plastic materials, either carved, plated, embossed or cast, in wide variety, to replace at competitive prices those articles at present imported for general use. In addition, articles peculiar to Montreal, or the Province of Quebec, will be produced for the general market, as well as articles typical of French-Canada, of special interest to tourists. Over 200 articles have been classified as suitable for immediate production.

Each shop, of which several are planned, will be in charge of a skilled artisan, with master craftsmen, general workers and apprentices. Supplementary to the workshops will be home craftsmen working with materials and tools supplied by the shops. These workers will produce originals as well as standard objects of arts and crafts.

A selling organization will find markets for the output of the workshops and home craftsmen. Workers will share in the profits of the enterprise in addition to being paid for their work as it is produced. Each article will bear the name of its maker, and the label of the workshop.

This plan of encouraging domestic arts and crafts will be conducted by private capital, but will be under the supervision of the Industrial Commercial and Economic Bureau. The plan will aid unemployed craftsmen in Montreal who are able to do work of this kind. It is anticipated that more than 90 per cent of the handicrafts work will be done by French-Canadians.

Singapore Opens £1,000,000 Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements —The opening recently of the airport here was the culmination of over three years' work which involved reclaiming a great swamp and transforming it into a modern airdrome and airport fitted with every up-to-date contrivance. It has cost about £1,000,000. The airdrome gives a take-off run of 1000 yards in any direction.

Bolivian Coup Seen as Return To Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A complete outsider with no knowledge of Bolivian affairs could detect between the lines of official statements that the latest revolution in the "roof of the Andes" republic means a triumph for the more orderly and constitutionally-minded citizens. But in any event, the new ruler, Col. German Busch, has made it clear that communism, the threat of which has been hovering over Bolivia for some time, will not be tolerated and that the army will evacuate politics and restore civilians to power through popular elections.

Such promises, of course, have been made by successful revolutionaries before and have not been kept; though all who have a personal knowledge of Colonel Busch and his associates are convinced of the new junta's sincerity.

The early acts of the new government tend to confirm this sincerity of purpose. For the first time in five years Bolivians are free of censorship—press and mails—while a fairly general political amnesty has been conceded. Abolished newspapers and parties have sprung to life again, business has been given a new tone of confidence, and elections prepared. The date of these is expected to be announced soon.

The most significant act was to invite and secure civilian representation in the junta. Chile, with more at stake than other American powers, was immediately relieved by the announcement that the new government would respect all treaty obligations, while the neutral powers in the Chaco peace conference at Buenos Aires were cheered by the pledge of wholehearted co-operation to write "finis" to that dispute.

A Bloodless Revolution

As to the revolution itself, it was bloodless. It was all over in two hours and was laconically termed a "change of government." When the President, Col. David Toro, returned from a week's vacation at Hurmiri, he was met at the federal capital by a detachment from the army, led by Gen. Enrique Penaranda, Chaco war commander-in-chief, and Colonel Busch, chief of the general staff, who demanded his resignation. A lengthy consultation followed in which the military leaders pointed out he would be well advised to resign in the interest of the peace of the country, especially since they had the solid support of the army.

Colonel Toro shortly afterward presented his resignation, and the presidency was immediately taken over by Busch. Colonel Toro, who left the next day for the Chilean port of Arica, claimed that he was treated "violently" and thrust across the frontier as an exile. If this is correct, he joins two former presidents in Chilean exile, Hernando Siles and Saavedra Bautista, though the former has been restored to favor with the ambassadorship in Santiago. A more likely report is that Colonel Toro may be reconciled by the award of a foreign mission which, with the recent recovery in tin, Bolivia can well afford for the sake of domestic peace.

The new President, Col. German Busch, is the youngest colonel in the Bolivian army. He is only 32. He entered the Chaco campaign as a captain and after distinguishing himself in service was elevated to the rank of colonel. He has since been made captain-general of the army, pledged to carry out the new program. His name suggests, but his physical appearance denies, German ancestry. However, Colonel Busch claims that he is no candidate for personal publicity, as it is the fixed determination of the army today to be nothing more than a bridge for the return to constitutional normality.

Socialistic Trend Appeared

It was a case of youth in the lead, solidly backed by experience. General Penaranda, the Chaco war commander-in-chief, represented all the conservative elements in military and civic life which had been disturbed by the trends of socialism and irresponsibility among the younger army elements surrounding Colonel Toro. There had been too much loose talk about imposing socialism by the sword. A "purification" movement generated in the Chaco war disillusionment had degenerated into an irresponsible alliance with militant labor. A State Socialistic party was created to perpetuate this alliance, with the exclusion of all other legitimate influence in government. Chaotic industrial and social relations had been created by ill-studied decrees. International policy likewise lost stability and consistency because the soldiers ran every government department, in many cases ousting competent members of the permanent staff to provide jobs for the Chaco "veterans." The explosion occurred when rumors circulated of irregularities in high places and even of a member of the junta taking part in contraband gold traffic.

The official version of all this was: Colonel Toro resigned in view of the protests of the military against the policy followed in international, economic and military affairs. He had made no move toward holding elections. He lacked support within the army. He abandoned power when faced with the alarm of the public and the discontent of the armed forces.

U. S. to Participate In World Art Session

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday the United States would participate in the second International Congress of Esthetics and the Science of Art to be held in Paris, France, Aug. 8 to 11.

The American delegation will be: Dr. Royal B. Farnum, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, chairman; Paul Manship, New York City, Dr. Richard Bach, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; George Downing, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Hugh Morrison, Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; Dr. Edward W. Forbes, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, and John Shapleigh, University of Chicago, Chicago.

Tower-o-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters, the tax bureau, Nankai University, the Peiping-Mukden and Tientsin-Pukow Railway buildings, customs offices, freight yards, warehouses, and other strategic points.

At Peiping, meanwhile, General Sung suddenly fled, leaving the city under a pro-Japanese general, nominally Chinese but actually open to Japanese control.

* * *

Chiang Speaks Out

From Nanking, the present capital of China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Thursday uttered words which, if meant as they sound, foreshadow Chinese resistance "to the bitter end."

Chinese attacks on Japanese munitions ships off Taku, below Tientsin on the Hai Ho river, brought stern threats from Tokyo. The Japanese Navy warned China to stop anti-Japanese moves or take the consequences.

* * *

The United States, Britain, and France made urgent appeals to both parties to avert wider hostilities. They favored an armistice to permit evacuation of foreigners. Britain is rushing defenses at Hong Kong.

On Friday the 1936 naval treaty between the United States, Britain, and France went into effect.

Japan has taken time out from war preparations to revalue gold reserves of the Bank of Japan, making a book profit of 800,000,000 yen.

U. S. arms exports: Page 1.

* * *

Toward Economy

After Congress had defied the President's veto and budget-balancing appeal by repassing a farm bill costing $52,000,000 a year, he issued advice for the slowing of federal building projects until the country could afford them.

Again defying a presidential request, the Senate passed a price-maintenance measure as a rider on a District of Columbia tax bill.

Price limitations by State action in Wisconsin ended this week with expiration of nine codes of fair competition, governing, among other things, prices of haircuts and half soles on shoes.

The Twentieth Century Fund at New York urged reduction of the national debt by $1,000,000,000 a year for 10 years. That would bring the debt down to near its 1934 level.

State revenues meanwhile are gaining, bringing many state budgets out of the red.

* * *

The tax evasion investigation directed against Mrs. Roosevelt's charity broadcasts was dropped.

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Six Executive Aids

The first part of the sweeping project for reorganization of the federal executive agencies received House approval Tuesday. Six executive assistants were voted for the President, at $10,000 a year each. The Senate has still to act on this bill.

Senator Wagner, sponsor of the National Labor Relations Act, consented to investigation of complaints against some of its provisions. At New York, the peaceful settlement of 213 out of 386 industrial disputes to come before the regional N.L.R.B. office is reported. New York State's "Baby Wagner Act," signed by Governor Lehman on May 20, is going into action with opening of regional offices next Monday.

* * *

The President disclosed plans for building a student naval reserve, recruited by free training for high school and college youths.

On Thursday the House passed a resolution asking Army engineers to submit a comprehensive plan for flood control. Mid-Western communities in the flood zone meanwhile are moving residential sections to new areas out of the flood path. On July 20 the President signed a $105,000,000 flood control bill.

As the United States again seems headed toward being chief wheat exporter, the President signs a farm tenancy bill and the House Agricultural Committee calls a conference of national farm organizations to draw up a "united-front" farm relief program.

The Communist Party lost its status as a party in New York State under a ruling that parties must poll at least 50,000 votes. It fell short in 1936.

Failure of corporations to take delivery on Democratic convention books for which they paid from $250 up, raised corrupt practices queries.

Washington's Week: Page 4.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Yugoslavia faces a major political crisis over opposition of the people and the Serbian Orthodox Church to a Vatican Concordat.

Farouk I, Egypt's first modern king of an independent nation, who is to be crowned when he reaches 18 on Feb. 11, was invested Thursday at Cairo.

The League Mandates Commission begins study of British plan to partition Palestine.

Jews and Arabs: Pages 1 and 3.

* * *

Moscow begins work on "the world's tallest building:" 1300 feet high. The Empire State Building is 1248 feet high.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of Cuba's armed forces, announces a "three-year plan," calling for direct regimentation of the nation.

Air battles on a large scale rage over Spain. Britain queries the powers on a new security accord.

Advances in medical freedom are seen in new California laws. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), of alize the medical profession.

* * *

The "Woman's Charter" is rejected by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Four Negroes on trial six and a half years are released in the Scottsboro case. Four others have been sentenced to long jail terms, and only one to the original Alabama sentence of execution.

* * *

In the long view of history, this week may go down as the one in which the "Independent Order of Coatless Men" was organized at Macon, Ga. Nothing is said about high collars. At least, most men have gotten away from the 3-inch high ones, and the celluloid variety.

One Roosevelt Aids Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt gives her Republican cousin, Mrs. Alice Longworth, credit for unintentionally helping her correct ner radio delivery.

She reveals this in a new question-and-answer column written for the Democratic Digest, monthly magazine of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee.

"The most helpful criticism I ever received," Mrs. Roosevelt tells a correspondent, "was a takeoff of me on the radio done by my cousin, Alice Longworth. She did it for me one afternoon and I could not help being amused and realizing that it was a truthful picture, and that I had many things to correct."

In reply to other questions addressed to her through her new column, the President's wife reveals that she considers membership in the League of Women Voters the best apprenticeship to public service, that she finds women most intersted in public questions dealing with the lives of people, that she believes eventually farm laborers and domestic servants may be brought under the Social Security Law, and that she sees no reason the holding of a job by a married woman should hinder her husband's incentive to be a successful breadwinner.

Federal Theater Leaders Gather To Take Stock and Plan Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31—Federal theater activities, as they have evolved under Works Progress Administration auspices and the direction of Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, are being discussed at a summer "stock-taking" session here after two years that have seen the project extend from Seattle to Tampa.

Vassar College, whose interest in a work-shop theater for student playwrights and actors brought Mrs. Flanagan to national attention in the field of drama, has availed her of its campus and of the experimental theater she introduced on it for a six-weeks' study period.

Mrs. Flanagan has assembled 40 men and women who have distinguished themselves in the undertaking to relieve the plight of the unemployed theater contingent of America. Their Federal stipend is augmented for the summer by $10,500 in scholarships from the Rockefeller Foundation to pay for food, clothing and running expenses. The fruit of the curriculum, it is hoped, will be further evolution of the national program, with emphasis on the needs of the student of the theater to work out his problems without boxoffice worries, yet with guidance in the best traditions in sound theater.

Tonight the core of the session will have expression in the production of a Federal theater script, "Two-thirds of a Nation," chosen for production by the living newspaper unit of the project. Its thesis is the nation's housing situation.

For the summer's work the assignment of business manager has gone to Lester Lang, technical director of the Federal Theater's experimental unit.

Sea Fossils Found Near Marlton, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Evidences of marine life which once flourished in the ocean covering the section around Marlton, N. J., have been discovered recently by amateur fossil hunters in the marl deposits there, and reported to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

Among the finds are fossilized sharks' teeth, segments of sharks backbones and fossilized mud impressions of the space between the shells of bivalves.

It was near Haddonfield, N. J., that the skeleton of the 22-foot hadrosaurus, a giant lizard, which is now on view in the academy's free museum, was discovered.

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Scout Camp Resembles City With Shops, Cafe, and Banks

VOGELENZANG, Netherlands, July 31 (AP)—The fifth World Jamboree is the greatest gathering in the history of scoutcraft, the first jamboree since the 1933 meeting at Godollo, Hungary.

Set amid some of the Netherlands' most beautiful scenery, four miles from Haarlem, and within easy reach of the North Sea for swimming, the camp is in reality a collection of 10 camps, each accommodating 3000 scouts.

It is run like a town, with 84 shops on a specially constructed market square. Banks and fire stations are there, and telephone and radio facilities have been installed.

A police force made up of 87 Rover Scouts, under command of a police inspector will keep order.

The camp has a restaurant serving 3000 persons, but most of the Scouts cook their own meals. There is British and Dutch fare, in addition to special menus for vegetarian, orthodox Jewish, Moslem and Hindu contingents.

During the Jamboree, national displays and pageants will be given by the Scouts in the camp arena.

There will be regular campfire "singsongs," where the Hungarians will dance their wild csardas, Indians chant their melancholy airs to the accompaniment of real "krontjong" music, and Danes give their gymnastic exhibitions.

Three combined campfires will be held before the Jamboree closes Aug. 8, when there will be a joint "march past" by all Scouts.

The Jamboree has a Jacob's staff as its symbol.

All nationalities are intermingled in the various camp sections, except the Americans, who requested a separate camp for eating and sleeping.

The project was financed by the issue of three special commemorative stamps in Holland, by the formation of a guarantee fund of $47,937 and by other methods.

C.I.O. Union Wins N. Y. Shoe Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Employees in 77 out of 79 footwear and accessory plants in Greater New York yesterday had selected the United Shoe Workers of America, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, as their representative in collective bargaining, following an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

In two of the factories where ballots were cast, employees voted for representation by the American Federation of Labor's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but the final count showed 6803 votes cast for the John L. Lewis union and only 690 votes for its rival.

Officials of the labor board said the election marked the first time that an entire industry in a certain area had voted at one time on the question of collective bargaining and voiced gratification for the orderly way in which the polling was carried out. The election was held with the consent of both unions and the manufacturers.

Part of the agreement between labor and management was that all existing American Federation of Labor contracts would remain in force and that the collective bargaining agency chosen would enforce such relations as well as bargain for new contractual obligations.

Woman's Center In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—A woman's center which will be a focal point for national and international women's work in peace, economics education and other fields is being developed here at Rockefeller Center by the National Council of Women of the United States.

To carry out this enlarged program, the council which has 18 member-groups, recently moved from its offices at the Astor Hotel to the fourteenth floor of International Building at the Center. It is planned to make a survey of all women's organizations and their activities and to bring forward a new emphasis on projects which the council believes have not received adequate attention, according to its president, Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway.

Acting somewhat as a lighthouse in women's affairs, the council hopes to be in a position to keep member organizations advised on important movements, legislative trends, and new courses of endeavor. Since the council—founded in 1888—is the organizer, also, of the International Council of Women, its work will spread across the seas.

Groups figuring in the 5,000,000-member organization are: National Woman's Party, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, American Homemakers Association, National Federation of Music Clubs, National Kindergarten Association, National Association of Colored Women, National Motion Picture League, Woman's Benefit Association, National Woman's Relief Society, Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, Hadassah, Indianapolis Council of Women, May Wright Sewall Indiana Council, National Society Service Star Legion, and Rhode Island Council of Women.

"Chief among the council's interests are world peace, education of the consumer, and human relations with a definite objective of promoting better understanding between religions and races," Mrs. Ottaway explained. "Education, motion pictures, music and the arts and the economic status of women also are included in the agenda.

"Carrying forward the work of such well known pioneers as Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Garlin Spencer, and Jane Addams, the new plans of the National Council of Women will have even greater weight in the affairs of the nation pertaining to women's interests."

Participation in the 1938 Semi-Centenary Jubilee at Edinburgh, Scotland, is on the calendar of the council in conjunction with the preparations of groups of 40 countries represented in the International Council of Women for representation there.

President Makes Gift Of Trees to Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The city of Charleston has received a gift of 50 sapplings from rPesident Roosevelt, who brought them back from Argentina last December, when he returned from the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires.

After conferring with Alfred H. von Kolnitz, chairman of the Parks and Playgrounds Commission, Mayor Burnet R. Maybank accepted the trees, which are scientifically designated "jacaranda acutifolia," and which were raised from seed and presented to Charleston by the President in remembrance of the hospitality shown him here during his embarkation and debarkation on the Argentine trip.

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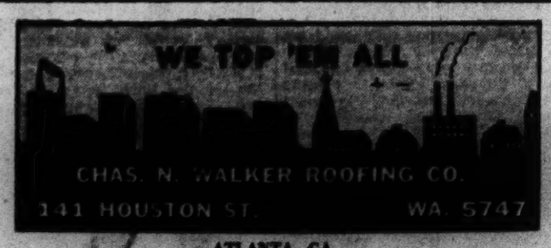

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Plan to Partition Palestine Brings Diplomatic Tangles

Major powers in Europe have interests at stake in any settlement of the respective rights of Jews and Arabs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 31 — One of the most curious diplomatic mix-ups of modern times has developed over the British plan to partition Palestine which came before the Permanent Mandates Commission here yesterday.

Some Christian States are opposing the partition plan because they think it does not give enough to the Jews, others because they claim to be championing the Arabs. Some Jews are opposing the plan root and branch; others merely from a bargaining standpoint. The majority of the Palestinian Arabs, Christian as well as Moslem, say they will have nothing whatever to do with partition. Arabs outside Palestine appear on the whole to be in favor of the plan as the best way out of an impossible situation.

The Italian Government has recently set itself up as the protector of Islam in general and the Arabs in particular against the wiles of Great Britain. Knowing this, Mr. Anthony Eden obtained a special promise in advance from Benito Mussolini that the Bari radio station which supplies the Arabic speaking world with world news as seen through Italian spectacles would not be too rude about the Palestine Commission's report.

Italian Press Critical

But the officially inspired Italian press has shown itself very critical. Zionism, it says, is nothing more than an instrument of British imperialism. It describes the partition of Palestine as an attempt to establish a counter weight in the Eastern Mediterranean to the growing strength of the Arabs whose mounting hopes of unity will be postponed indefinitely if partition comes about.

Formerly, Italy might have made her voice felt very strongly in Geneva on this subject because the Italian representative, the Marquis Theodoli, was chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission. But Poland, which is not represented on the Mandates Commission, is reserving her heaviest thunder till the matter comes before the Council in September. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, has already let it be known that his Government does not see why the Jews should be prevented from colonizing the whole of Palestine.

The Polish Government's objections are not based on any particular regard for the Jews, but on the fact that there are in its opinion more than 3,000,000 too many Jews in Poland. Only if some alternative district is placed at the disposal of would-be Jewish emigrants from Poland will Mr. Beck be completely reconciled to the proposed curtailment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

German Attitude

Among other Christian governments taking sides in this question is Germany, which, as might be expected, is in the opposite camp from Poland. The partition plan is criticized in Berlin as giving all the best land to the Jews. Apprehension has been expressed from some Jewish quarters that if and when an independent Jewish state comes into being, the rulers of Germany will still further curtail the rights of German Jews on the ground that they no longer have any status as a minority but are definitely foreigners owing allegiance to another government.

The Jews themselves are divided. On the one hand are men like Dr. Stephen Wise, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who issued a statement urging rejection of partition, and on the other are many European Jews particularly in Poland who welcome the triumph of the Zionist ideal after 40 years of struggle.

Thus while Dr. Wise writes, "Our hearts are sick," the Zionist newspaper Hajnt of Warsaw speaks of "tears of joy" filling every Jewish eye. Although Polish Zionists are disappointed at certain details of the plan, they declare that Jewry "cannot and must not say no" to this historic offer, which shines "like a ray of hope to the oppressed Jewish people."

Division Among Arabs

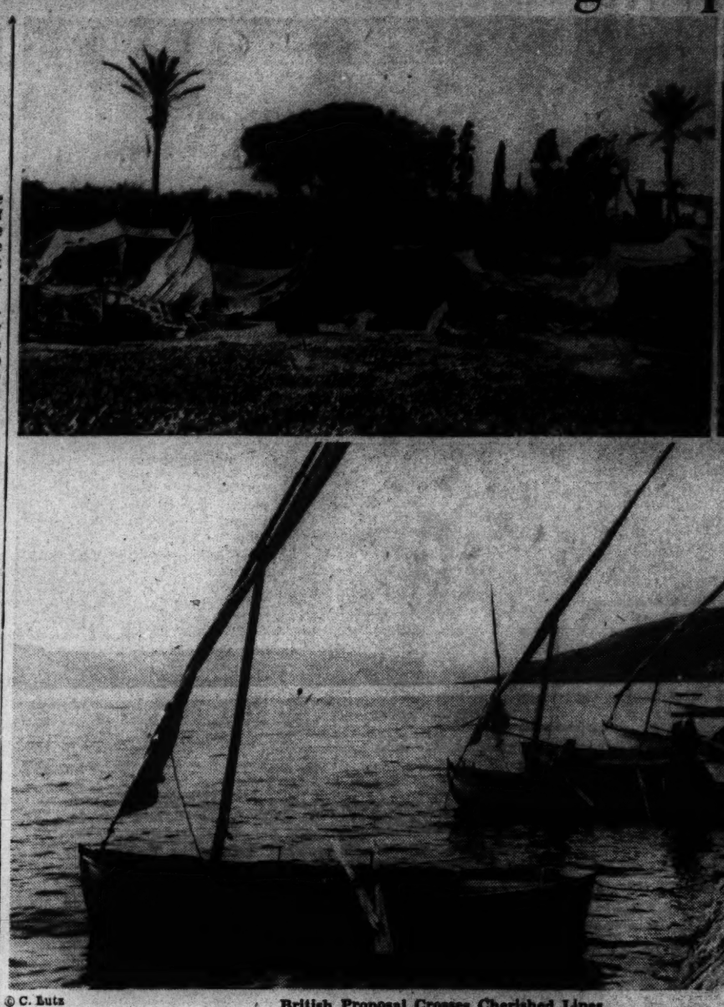
The division of opinion is equally wide among the Arabs. There is a delegation of Palestinians which has come here to lobby members of the Permanent Mandates Commission against partition. The Iraq Government has cabled its support to the Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem which is appealing to the chief Arab rulers to use their influence against the plan. But Emir Abdullah of Transjordan whose dominions will be considerably enlarged if the plan goes through and who will also gain independence, is urging acceptance.

The redoubtable King Ibn Saud is also understood to approve partition "in principle" though objecting strongly to certain features—notably the retention of Akaba under British mandate. King Ibn Saud has always claimed that this little port on the Red Sea should be his. The fact that it has been deliberately taken out of the area allotted to Arab Palestine is in the eyes of some observers an indication that the Peel Commission is inclined to agree with Ibn Saud on this point.

The task of the Permanent Mandates Commission is to consider the Royal Commission's Report and advise the League Council both on the basic idea of partitioning a mandated territory into three parts and also on the details of the proposals. Some people are hoping that the Permanent Mandates Commission will — as it could if it wished — advise against any alteration in the status quo. They would like it to say that in its opinion the experiment of trying to establish a Jewish National Home side by side with the Arabs in a united Palestine ought to be continued.

Others want it to take the view that partition is too drastic a remedy and that the country ought merely to be divided into autonomous cantons under a British mandate pending the time when Jews and Arabs are ready to work harmoniously together in a United States of Palestine.

It is generally assumed, however, that the Permanent Mandates Commission will recommend acceptance of the proposals in broad outline while criticizing various details.



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British Proposal Crosses Cherished Lines

The Bedouin Camp on the Outskirts of Jaffa (Upper Left) Contrasts With the Scene Below of Barks on the Sea of Galilee, Which Have Just Come In After a Night of Fishing

Scene in Tiberias

A Soft-Drink Vendor Selling His Wares in the Streets

New Conviction In Drukman Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Fred J. Hull, one of three men convicted in February, 1936, of murder in the second degree in connection with the Drukman case, today faces a mandatory sentence to the electric chair following an appeal from the 20-year prison sentence pronounced after his first conviction.

A blue ribbon jury in the Kings County Supreme Court returned the first-degree verdict against Hull last night, thereby adding new punishment for the same crime. He was remanded to jail for sentencing today.

Hull had appealed his earlier conviction on the grounds that he was not represented by counsel of his own choosing during the earlier days of the trial, and the appellate division of the Supreme Court upheld this contention, ordering a new trial. Harry and Meyer Luckman, convicted with Hull, declined to gamble with the decision and withdrew their appeals.

All three men were tried for their part in the murder of Samuel Drukman, whose body was discovered in a Brooklyn garage operated by the Luckman Brothers, on March 3, 1935. Police said Hull was in the garage, hiding behind an automobile. Investigation of the case eventually led Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to appoint Hiram C. Todd as special prosecutor to uncover its many connections with the legal structure of Kings County.

Archivist Selected For Restored City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Appointment of Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock as archivist of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., is announced by Kenneth Chorley, president.

Mrs. Bullock has been identified with the Restoration since 1929 and during that time has worked on various research projects and has, in addition, administered the Restoration's collection of books, maps and documents. Since the establishment of the department of research and record in 1930, Mrs. Bullock has had charge of the organizing and indexing of all research material. The Restoration has an extensive manuscript collection consisting of Williamsburg and Virginia materials. Mrs. Bullock is at present organizing this material.

The new archivist is a graduate of the University of California and has done graduate work in the department of social institutions since she received her bachelor's degree from that institution in 1925. Mrs. Bullock is a member of the Society of American Archivists.

Plans for State in Palestine Affect Jews' Status in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When an independent Jewish State in Palestine comes into existence, as it is likely to do in the not distant future, what will be the effect on the legal position of Jewish inhabitants of the various European countries?

In the western part of the Continent where Jews are under no legal disabilities, the effect will presumably be negligible. But elsewhere, particularly in Germany and the countries of Eastern Europe, where anti-Semitism is acute and in some parts at any rate is still growing, the result may be to make the position of local Jews even worse than it is already.

The existence of a Jewish State may, for example, demolish the argument put forward by Jews in their petitions to the League of Nations in 1921, 1925 and 1926 against educational restrictions in Hungary when they claimed to be a religious and not a racial minority. The claim failed, but it is clear that when the new Jewish State begins to function in Palestine, the Jews will no longer have any justification for describing themselves as purely a religious minority.

Situation in Hungary

The protest of the Hungarian Jews was against the so-called Numerus Clausus law of 1920 which restricted admission to the universities to persons of "absolutely unimpeachable national loyalty and morality" and which, as its name implies, made the number of students of the different races and nationalities in Hungary proportionate to the total number of inhabitants of such races and nationalities in the country.

This law was revised in 1928 and further concessions were made in the following year—since when there have been frequent anti-Semitic disturbances in the universities. A strict application of this law would mean that only a mere handful of Jews could receive the necessary training to enable them to engage in the learned professions in Hungary.

The legal disabilities under which Jews labor in Hungary are light, however, compared with those that exist in some European countries. After Germany, the most drastic anti-Semitic legislation is that of Poland and then Roumania. Some people even hold that the Jews are worse off in Poland than they are in Germany. They are certainly poorer though their legal position may be less onerous.

Restrictions in Poland

As a relic of the pre-war days when Poland was partitioned, no Jew in former Russian Poland may be elected to rural administrative bodies, engage in the mining industry, purchase landed property, change his domicile without notifying the authorities, draft a legal document in Hebrew or Yiddish. Even letters or business accounts written in these languages are legally invalid.

In certain frontier districts, the old Tsarist law imposed still further restrictions with regard to status, change of residence, occupation, ownership of real property. These restrictions were left intact when the position of Jews in other parts of Poland was ameliorated by a governmental decree in October, 1927.

The 1927 decree established the legal existence of a Jewish Community which thereupon became eligible for certain rights and privileges. But the Jews complain that they receive a disproportionately small share of the state grants for the cultural purposes of the various minorities and also that an unfairly small percentage of Jewish children is admitted to state middle schools. They add that in practice though not in law there is a "numerus clausus" for Jewish students in the medical, dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical courses in the high schools.

Some 10 years ago, the Polish Minister of Education sent a circular to the various university faculties permitting them to decide at their discretion how many students and of what races they would accept. Owing to Jewish opposition in Parliament, this circular was withdrawn and was replaced by another allowing university councils to fix the number of students matriculating, but without discrimination against any nationality.

In practice, however, the Jews still complain that they find it difficult to gain admission to university courses. 'Anti-Semitic outbreaks are frequent among the students and various professional associations refuse to have any Jewish members in their ranks, or limit them so drastically that the majority of Jews in the professions concerned are unable to join and so in many cases are prevented from practicing their calling.

In addition to these extra-legal disqualifications, however, Polish Jews are under special legal and quasi-legal disabilities. Thus numbers of Jews are barred from Polish citizenship rights under a law of 1920 on the grounds that they were not (because they were not allowed to be) inscribed in the official registers of Congress Poland or of the Russian (Tsarist) Empire.

Official Doors Closed

Many municipalities forbid Jews and Communists to enter the municipal administrations. Others refuse market licenses to Jewish traders. Certain industries — ones in which Jews were formerly greatly interested—have been made state monopolies with the result that some 30,000 Jewish families have been deprived of the right to engage in them.

As an indication of the probable course of governmental policy in regard to the Jews it may be added that Col. Adam Koc, founded of the new National Unity Party, has announced that only "assimilated Jews" are eligible for membership of this organization. It is true that there are a few "assimilated" Polish Jews, but in practice it is nearly as difficult for an unbaptized Jew to become "assimilated" in Poland as it is for a baptized Jew in Germany.

Aryan Rule in Germany

In Germany, every citizen who wants to hold a public appointment or to engage in one of the "liberal" professions or contribute to the intellectual and cultural life of the country, has to prove that he is of Aryan descent—that is to say, that none of his ancestors for three generations back have been Jews. If the "blot" on the family escutcheon occurred since 1800, the luckless descendants are disbarred "for one more generation. The nature of the legal disabilities under which "non-Aryans" labor in Germany need not be recorded here as they are already well known.

Roumania is a comparative newcomer to the growing list of anti-Semitic States although it has always been almost impossible for a Jew to enter the Roumanian Civil Service and very difficult for him to get on to the active list of army officers or into the Judiciary. But today anti-Jewish feeling is very strong in the Roumanian universities and even in the villages as well.

By a law of September, 1920, all Jews in the districts ceded to Roumania in the peace settlement were recognised as Roumanian citizens. But a new law was passed in February, 1924, making nationality instead of domicile the essential qualification for citizenship. Non-Jews as well as Jews were affected by this change, but it fell with special severity on the Jews, and thousands of Jewish families had their certificates of citizenship withdrawn.

It is felt that with the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Palestine, the tendency to regard Jews as aliens is almost certain to be enhanced, not only in Roumania and Poland but all over Eastern Europe.

Delay on Spain Laid to Soviets By Reich Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 31—The new deadlock in the discussions of the London non-intervention committee has been seized on by the whole German press today to emphasize, on the one hand, Germany's fundamental willingness to co-operate 100 per cent in the British plan for Spain, and on the other, the "responsibility of Soviet Russia for the present difficulties as for the whole trouble in Spain since the beginning."

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop's speech before the non-intervention subcommittee yesterday is held here to have made it clear that the German Government cannot agree to the details of the British plan as long as Russia's attitude is not positive as regards guaranteeing belligerent rights to both sides in the Spanish civil war.

Moscow's Attitude Cited

Meanwhile it is stressed that the Soviet attitude forms a new situation for Germany in which the Reich reserves the right to decide its future policy.

What happened in London yesterday has again proved, according to the Berliner Börsenzeitung, a Reichswehr organ, how people can be misled "when those who ship in revolution are sitting in respectable frock coats at well-polished conference tables."

It is declared that Moscow's chief concern is to transform Spain into a European center of conflagration and end the inconvenient non-intervention policy.

Belligerent Rights Stressed

The 26 other nations of the International Non-Intervention Committee are urged to look the facts in the face and establish conditions for effective control and a genuine policy of non-intervention by granting the two Spanish parties belligerent rights.

Recognition or non-recognition of this fundamental demand will decide the ultimate fate of the London committee, it is declared here.

Meanwhile, the German warship Admiral Scheer, the cruiser Koeln and the second torpedo boat flotilla left for Spanish waters to relieve other units now there.

Admiral Foresees Bigger Warships For British Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond's warning that Britain may soon have to build bigger battleships is featured here today.

The admiral who is now the master of Downing College, Cambridge, has long been an ardent advocate of smaller warships. His warning at the liberal summer school at Cambridge yesterday that owing to Japan's decision not to accept any limitations on the size of warships, the powers with big navies would be obliged to follow suit is therefore regarded as all the more impressive.

The admiral said that he was not surprised at the United States having decided to return to larger caliber guns. What he is surprised at, he added, "is to see a nation with the military ability and the knowledge of the Japanese attempting to obtain equality in this manner. It has failed often before."

Britain, Sir Herbert went on, will find herself "obliged to do something to prevent herself losing that command of the sea which is essential to her." He therefore expects the Government to lay down bigger and more expensive battleships.

Admiral Richmond declared that although he is not in a position to say whether aerial defenses have reached a state of efficiency which would make it possible for a fleet to lie in a base which was in range of aerial attack, he felt sure that any power attacking Britain on "the slender assumption" that her fleets could be disabled in harbor by aerial bombardment "would run a severe risk of disappointment."

Spanish Lefts in Tentative Pact

MADRID, July 31 (AP)—A preliminary agreement to solidify Government Spain's dissident labor ranks was disclosed here yesterday.

The Socialist General Workers Union, in which former Premier Francisco Largo Caballero is a leading figure, and the Anarcho-Syndicalist National Federation of Labor, reached a tentative accord.

At the same time, the moderate right wing Socialists, followers of Indalecio Prieto, present Minister of National Defense, drafted a plan to unite the various workers' political parties.

Dispatches from Bujaraloz, a Government outpost on the northeast Aragon front, reported Italian troops for the first time in that insurgent salient.

The whereabouts of insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco's reputedly strong Italian forces has been a mystery for some time as no large numbers were reported on the Brunete front, west of Madrid.

The fronts around Madrid were quiet. There was no indication either that the Government would renew its offensive or that the insurgents would counter-attack again to regain the territory they lost around Quijorna and Villanueva de la Canada.

All Shirk Decision at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—Observers here see a slender hope that a way may be found to bridge the gap between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and Italy, Germany and Portugal on the other, on the question of whether recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco as a belligerent should precede or follow the withdrawal of foreigners from Spain.

This hope is due to the fact that all the members of the International Non-Intervention Committee are trying to avoid shouldering the odium of administering a coup de grâce to the British plan for ending foreign intervention.

In yesterday's meeting of the subcommittee the Russian spokesman, Mr. Ivan Maisky, maintained that the chief task of the committee is to bring intervention to an end, and that recognition of belligerents is an irrelevant issue which it might be possible, however, to consider when intervention had wholly ceased.

Still Differ on Procedure

Italy's delegate, Count Dino Grandi, and Germany's representative, Joachim von Ribbentrop, on the other hand, insisted that the grant of belligerent rights must precede withdrawal of foreigners, though not necessarily coming before re-establishment of a system of control of land and sea imports into Spain.

Herr von Ribbentrop added and Count Grandi and Armindo R. Monteiro of Portugal agreed that Mr. Maisky's refusal to adopt this viewpoint "wrecked the British plan by rejecting one of its fundamental principles."

Seeing, however, that the British plan provides that belligerent rights shall only be granted when "substantial" withdrawal of foreigners has been carried out, it would appear that Herr von Ribbentrop's description applies equally to the Italo-German attitude.

After wrangling for three hours over this point the delegates decided not very hopefully to leave further discussion until after the August holiday.

To Consult Governments

Meanwhile the four delegates concerned are to consult their Governments to see whether yesterday's refusal to accept the halfway compromise approved by all the other members of the subcommittee is absolute or relative.

Most observers prophesy an early breakdown of nonintervention, but it is possible that they have underestimated the difficulties which would arise if what British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday called restricted intervention became unrestricted.

Merely on the score of expense the difference would be appreciable and neither Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union nor even France has much money to spare.

British Premier Sends Personal Note to Duce

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain took a direct hand in Britain's foreign affairs today, sending a personal letter of friendship to Premier Mussolini of Italy.

The feeling grew that Mr. Chamberlain was endeavoring to bridge the gap between Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Signor Mussolini, a coolness that has existed since Mr. Eden led the fight for League of Nations sanctions during the Italian campaign in Ethiopia.

A Rome spokesman said that the letter was designed to clarify differences between the countries, presumably including the impasse over non-intervention in Spain.

The letter arrived at the Italian Foreign Office this morning, and presumably was sent at once to Rimini where the Duce is vacationing. British spokesmen declined to say flatly that the letter had been sent, but Mr. Chamberlain's office admitted it "quite likely."

Wage Increases Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Increases of from $25 to $35 a month in the compensation for office employees of the State Highway Department are indicated here in revised salary scales announced by Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner.

Americans Safe at Yenching; Nankai University Bombed

TIENTSIN, July 31 (AP) — Heavy firing west of Peiping aroused anxiety for the safety of a group of Americans at Yenching University, missionary-supported school, but these were dispelled when the Rev. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, the university's president, reached Peiping. He said that none of the Americans at Yenching nor any American property there had been molested.

On his journey into the city Dr. Stuart, who formerly lived in Baltimore, ran into a skirmish between Japanese and Chinese detachments. He hid in a field until the tide of battle had rolled past.

Dr. Stuart said that the Americans insisted on remaining at Yenching because they believed their presence was the best protection for the property. They were:

Dr. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, Chicago; Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Galt, Claremont, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Smith, Worcester, Mass.; Ruth Stahl, Alliance, O.; Grace Boynton, Medford, Mass.; Dr. Alice Brown, Hope, Ark.; Dr. Martha Jenkins, Garden City, Mo.; Dr. Doris Cummings, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Mary Cooksgraham, South Dayton, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Smith went through the Boxer siege of Peiping 37 years ago.

Some 500 Americans in Peiping remained concentrated in the United States' Embassy compound under guard of the marine detachment, but embassy officials expressed confidence that they were in no danger.

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP) — The science building of Nankai University, Tientsin, China, reported in cabled dispatches as destroyed by Japanese bombing planes, was built "at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars" by the Rockefeller Foundation, Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the foundation, said here.

"The destruction of Nankai University in the bombardment of Tientsin is a disaster that can hardly be expressed in words," Mr. Fosdick, former New York lawyer and League of Nations official, said.

"It was one of the leading educational institutions of the country, with high standards of scholarship, and in the last 15 years it has played a prominent part in the evolution of China.

"It was attended by more than 2000 students from all over China. Under the leadership of Franklin L. Ho, who is one of the forward-looking men in China, the university faced a brilliant future in its attempt to help make over a medieval society in terms of modern knowledge.

"The Rockefeller Foundation has been interested in this university since 1922. We built the science building and supplied the scientific equipment for the building. We have also made contributions in support of the scientific staff in physics and chemistry. In recent years, the Foundation has made appropriations toward the research work of the Institute of Economics."

Nanking Forecasts 'Surprises'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 31—From sources close to the highest circles in Nanking it is indicated that the viewpoint of the Chinese capital is that the Japanese may be so elated over the Peiping coup that they may turn their attention to the central government troops and try to push them from Hopei. If this happens Nanking authorities forecast "surprises."

The Chinese military believe that it is now or never in preserving the nation as recently unfied, but hope to draw the Japanese as far as possible from the Peiping-Tientsin line.

In case of this development the Chinese could choose their own battleground, preferably in the vicinity of Paotingfu, holding their air force in reserve until it was adjudged that the decisive moment had come.

This is given as the background of the present Chinese attitude in the event of a showdown and if the decisive conflict starts it will be a long-drawn-out and costly affair.

The Chinese now feel little hope of any action by the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact and are prepared to rely on their own strength. However, some independent foreign observers are still skeptical of any immediate major conflict and believe that the Chinese are unwilling to risk any large forces north of the ancient Yellow River railway bridge which could be destroyed by a single direct air-bomb hit.

Co-operation Viewed as Superseding Conflict in Federal-State Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Co-operation between the state and national governments to achieve mutually sought economic objectives is the new trend in America, according to Dr. F. D. G. Ribble, professor of law at the University of Virginia, in a thesis just published by the Columbia University Press.

"In the past it has seemed natural to think of the adjustment between state and national government in terms of eternal conflict," Dr. Ribble writes. "This is far from accurate. Particularly in recent years the idea of co-operation has been apparent. The recognition of the power of Congress to determine the limits of State action within the field of interstate commerce has opened up broad possibilities of federal and state co-operation."

Interchange of goods, as well as ideas, between different areas of the United States, favored by improvements in communication and industrial enterprise, 'has been helpful in establishing an economic unity in which state lines are coming to have progressively less importance, in Dr. Ribble's opinion.

"The economic unity of the country precludes action by one state to gain commercial advancement at too great cost to other states," Dr. Ribble continues. "It gives reason for insistence upon an absence of trade barriers and a freedom of commercial intercourse among the states."

Referring to the possible benefits of co-operation between different units of the American system of government, Dr. Ribble holds that ends of obvious value, but difficult of achievement by separate action, could be gained through co-operation. He suggested that the limits "on the power of Congress to remove from state action the restraint of the commerce clause have not been well explored," but that opportunities in that direction were promising.

Mangan Heads N. Y. University Regents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Dr. Thomas J. Mangan of Binghamton is today the chancellor of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, succeeding Dr. James Byrne, whose retirement was announced here yesterday.

Dr. Byrne was graduated from Harvard University in 1877 and had been a member of the board of regents since 1916. He was elected chancellor in 1933. From 1920 to 1926, Dr. Byrne was a member of the Harvard Corporation.

The new chancellor, an attorney, has been a member of the board since 1919 and was elected vice-chancellor in 1933. William John Wallin, formerly Mayor of Yonkers and a member of the board since 1920, was elected vice-chancellor to succeed Mr. Mangan.

Submarginal Land Costs

The average price paid for submarginal laid by the Resettlement Administration in 1936 was $4.50 an acre.

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AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
DRAPERS

Song and Dance in Films: Product of the Talkie Era

The last in a series of 12 articles on the evolution of the movies.

When the sound pictures appeared late in the '20's a whole new era in entertainment opened and although the movie magnates were reluctant at first to abandon the well-developed technique of the silent film, it was obvious that the addition of song presented prospects of innumerable operettas and musical comedies with a wide reservoir of stage ability to be tapped.

Warner Brothers, pioneers in this movement, shrewdly picked Al Jolson to appear in "The Jazz Singer" and "The Singing Fool," both of which were enormously successful. In the same year Paramount imported Maurice Chevalier to appear in a mild little offering called "Innocents of Paris" where his gay manners and sparkling treatment of such songs as "Valentine" and "Louise" caused one to wonder if we had not been neglecting the French. Just a little later came Metro-Goldwyn's "Broadway Melody" focusing the limelight on Bessie Love once more. This picture was notable for its scenes in color.

We had in these three the highly paid entertainer from New York, the clever importation and the unsuspected Hollywood talent. The chief drawback to the use of regular Hollywood material was that the producers would either expect audiences to remain spellbound with joy at rather mediocre voices or else resort to trickery to make us think our favorites better than they were. We had instances of the first method in the first "Show Boat" where this American classic became so dull that it is difficult to remember any song in it, except the very touching "Look Down That Lonesome Road" as an epilogue. Equally uninspired seemed to be the singing in "Sunny Side Up" but either the public at that time could never get enough of Janet Gaynor or found her crooning admirable and the picture made a box office success. The attempt to "dub" a voice did not get very far, for as soon as the public discovered that it was not Richard Barthelmess singing in "Weary River" the protests were sufficiently strong to warn the producers off.

Incidental Sounds

We were not unduly critical at that time, though; lesser efforts were endured patiently and there was a pleasant response to the incidental sounds that were added. Warner Baxter's "In Old Arizona" probably owed as much to the noises of a Mexican ranch (including cows and pigs) as it did to the efforts of the human actors.

In the same year (1929) Chevalier, joined for the first time by Jeanette MacDonald, and directed by Lubitsch, appeared in "The Love Parade," an operetta written directly for the screen, while Jack Buchanan from England made a less spectacular appearance with Irene Bordoni in "Paris" which had sequences in color.

The whole question of color on the screen had been looming in the background since Kinemacolor had successfully reproduced the Indian Durbar of 1912. But at first it had been impossible to use many colors and observers felt that it slowed down the action and was usually unsatisfactory except in short well-controlled sequences. Even as it progressed gradually it had drawbacks. The comparatively recent "Becky Sharp" raised new problems in acting as hands became more prominent and as the colors faded occasionally with rather odd effects upon the features. Color, however, seemed to be a natural background for musical productions although striking effects have been achieved in black and white.

The year 1930 saw two different types of musical entertainment winning favor. One, on the lines of a revue, threw together a collection of stage and screen stars ranging from John Barrymore and Georges Carpentier to Bull Montana and Rin-tin-tin ("Show of Shows") doing for Warner Brothers what the "Hollywood Revue" with its galaxy of stars had done for Metro-Goldwyn and "Movietone Follies" was to do for Fox. Perhaps the appearance of Barrymore as Richard of Gloucester was the high spot of this series, although it is hard to overlook the Drum Dance of "The King of Jazz." A variation of the revue type was the first "Gold-Diggers" which held the record for noisiness for some time besides letting everyone see, as well as hear, Nick Lucas.

Stage Operetta

The second type marked the beginning of the reign of the stage operetta with its necessary requirement of better trained voices, although in the first excitement of being able to use genuine singing stars the producers rather overlooked the need for them to photograph well too. This was noticed at once in "The Desert Song" which limped sadly on that account, being in fact supported mostly by the voice and personality of John Boles, one of the first singers to make a screen hit. His success with "One Alone" was so great that before the end of the year he was giving "Rio Rita," "The Song of the Dawn" and "It Happened in Monterey" in the "King of Jazz." "Rio Rita" was further remarkable for the appearance of Bebe Daniels as vocalist when she showed herself to be more versatile than most of the screen stars. There was a regular rush of operettas that year as there was also Alexander Grey and Bernice Claire in "No, No Nanette," Marilyn Miller in "Sally," Jack Oakie and Polly Walker in "Hit the Deck" and Dennis King and Jeanette MacDonald in "The Vagabond King" with Lillian Roth.

Continuing the custom of building plots around popular personalities there was the wide variety that year of the Duncan Sisters in "It's a Great Life," John McCormack in "Song o' My Heart" and Eddie Cantor in "Whoopie." Chevalier was seen, too, telling Claudette Colbert "You Brought a New Kind of Love to Me" in "The Big Pond"; and Jack Buchanan and Jeanette MacDonald were in "Monte Carlo" where Lubitsch showed the films how to combine motion with song as the train sped south to the strains of "Beyond the Blue Horizon."

In 1931 came another forward step, as opera singers turned doubtfully toward the new medium. Grace Moore and Lawrence Tibbett made "New Moon" without much conviction but Tibbett went on more happily in "The Southerner" (known also as "The Prodigal") with its splendid rendering of "Great Day" and "Without a Song" set against the cheerful comedy of Roland Young and Cliff Edwards. Hilarious comedy was kept going in this year, too, by Eddie Cantor's "Palmy Days" where his adventures in a bakery, pursued by crooks and with Charlotte Greenwood taking a hand, made a smashing end.

At the same time John Boles was in "One Romantic Night" and Chevalier became "The Smiling Lieutenant," with Claudette Colbert and Miriam Hopkins. In the following year, however, he reverted to his partnership with Jeanette MacDonald making "One Hour With You" and "Love Me Tonight" with its popular "Mimi" and Apache song.

French Influence

Meanwhile the French pictures directed by René Clair (such as "Le Million") were showing how accompanying music could be selected from an illustrative angle, with choruses explaining thought or action; and an English version of the German picture, "Congress Dances" combined fantasy and music to illustrate the tale of a beggar maid and a king. On the strength of her performance in this Lilian Harvey was brought to America and made several pictures, such as "My Lips Betray," with John Boles.

The year 1933 started two popular sets of stars upon their upward way and added dance to song. Fred Astaire made a brief appearance in Joan Crawford's "Dancing Lady," and in "42nd Street" we had not only Ruby Keeler and Dick Powell but Ginger Rogers as well. From "42nd Street" stemmed those popular Warner Brothers shows: "Gold-Diggers of 1933," "Footlight Parade" (where James Cagney made a surprise hit singing "Shanghai Lil"), "Dames" and "Wonder Bar."

Fred Astaire was tried out tentatively in "Flying Down to Rio" (assisted by Dolores Del Rio, Gene Raymond, Ginger Rogers and the carioca) and was so successful that it was decided to go in for dancing stars on a large scale with "The Gay Divorcee." This picture with the dancing of Astaire and Ginger Rogers, the lighthearted acting of Alice Brady, Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore and Erik Rhodes, and with Cole Porter's charming score was a high mark for its type.

At the same time occurred the rise of Bing Crosby, with such times as "Our Big Love Song" and "We'll Make Hay" from "Going Hollywood"; Charles Boyer appearing rather unhappily in "Caravan" with "Sing the Ha-cha-cha"; and "The Devil's Brother" ("Fra Diavolo") with Laurel and Hardy, and Dennis King. Pictures with incidental attractive songs were "Sadie McKee" (Gene Raymond singing "All I Do Is Dream Of You"); "Sitting Pretty" where Ginger Rogers appeared at her loveliest in "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking"; and "Twenty Million Sweethearts" which had "You May Not Be An Angel."

Two Significant Musicals

Two significant musicals appearing in 1934 were "One Night of Love" and "The Merry Widow." In the first Grace Moore made a triumphant appearance singing opera and assisted by Tullio Carminati as leading man. In "The Merry Widow" the old Lubitsch touch was visible: Chevalier, Jeanette MacDonald and Horton had never appeared to better advantage, and the striking pictorial rhythm of the dance at the ball added dance arrangement to other Lubitsch achievements. In the following year Jeanette MacDonald started her profitable alliance with Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." At the same time the enormous Warner offerings continued with "Go Into Your Dance." Chevalier made "Folies Bergeres," probably his most original offering, and Rudy Vallee did a neat job with "Sweet Music" (and "Fare Thee Well Annabelle"); Bing Crosby loitered into "Mississippi" (and apostrophised "You and the River") and George Burns and Gracie Allen rollicked through "The Big Broadcast of 1936."

More novel was the appearance of some foreign stars. "All the King's Horses" was not very lively but Carl Brisson sang "A Little White Gardenia" attractively; Jan Kiepura brought his bursting energy to "Give Us This Night." Nino Martini's "Here's To Romance" was bright and tuneful—and was much assisted by the presence of Madame Schumann-Heink.

Perhaps the most attractive picture of this type, however, was "The Broadway Melody of 1936" with the dancing of Eleanor Powell and Buddy Ebsen, the pleasing personality of Robert Taylor, the welcome presence of Jack Benny and Una Merkel and the snoring of Robert Wilhack. In operettas the shining light was a suitable production of "Show Boat" with an all-star cast.

Then there was the chorus of "Green Pastures," the all-but unlimited gorgeousness of "The Great Ziegfeld" and the novel skating effects in "One in a Million," which was truly dancing on ice, and which included too a lively burlesque bull fight of the Ritz Brothers on skates. To close upon a more elevated note, we might commend "A Midsummer Night's Dream" for the delightful background of Mendelssohn's music and the very interesting dance at the Flight of Night.

Margaret Pigot

When Film Faces Found Voices

Photos: Courtesy of Paramount Pictures; Museum of Modern Art Film Library Corporation; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Columbia

Hollywood Stars of the Talkie Era

Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald in Lubitsch's "The Love Parade"
Bessie Love, Charles King and Anita Page in "Broadway Melody of 1929"
Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," With Tullio Carminati

Congress Exerts Main Pressure On Wages-Hours Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—A supreme drive to get the New Deal legislative program enacted and Congress out of Washington is under way here.

A series of major bills has been whipped into shape, and with a vote on the wage-hour bill scheduled today, the other measures are ready to follow down the legislative chute in one-two-three order.

Not in months has Washington seen the fate of so many far-reaching bills trembling in the balance, and known that in a matter of days and hours their fate will be decided. The situation is as follows:

1. After an attack yesterday on the wage-hour bill by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who was runner-up in the recent contest for majority leadership, final votes were being taken, preliminary to a decision on the far-reaching measure. On its fate hinges much of the New Deal program.

2. The House Banking and Currency Committee, meanwhile, was preparing to consider the Wagner-Steagall housing bill, with a view to reporting it, immediately the wage-hour bill is out of the way.

3. Next in order is the new judiciary reform bill, which is in shape and ready to follow the housing bill.

4. The bill to reduce tax evasion is being rushed by the joint House and Senate Committee.

5. Following yesterday's conferences, prospects of quick sugar legislation were enhanced as Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, agreed to rewrite his compromise measure.

6. President Roosevelt meanwhile was keeping in close touch with the situation. He was cruising not far from shore with Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, in a party which included Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island.

Harrison Speech a Surprise

The Harrison speech caused widespread discussion in the capital as indicating a possible revolt of the Mississippian. His barbs were directed at Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board and the C. I. O. Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina joined in the general southern attack on the wage bill.

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor continued its mysterious performance on the same measure, with William Green, its president, endorsing the bill, while John P. Frey of the metal trades division of the federation urged it be recommitted.

Starting the roll call on amendments, the Senate first approved and then rejected a proposal to exempt all firms of 10 or less workers.

House Committee To Reconsider Sugar Quota Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Is it a defeat or merely a strategic retreat? That is the prevalent question in Congress about the most recent maneuver of the sugar states' bloc.

The House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture is going to reconsider the pending Sugar Quota Bill as a result of a conference between a congressional delegation and three government department heads, it was learned today.

An unconfirmed report has it that the committee will ease the proposed restrictions on refined sugar from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, thus softening the opposition of the Department of the Interior.

This would be an important concession by the senators and representatives from beet sugar growing states, who have insisted on a more protected market for their producers. One explanation offered is that they may consent to a revision long enough to obtain a rule from the Rules Committee to bring the bill up in the House and are confident on sufficient strength there and in the Senate to amend it back to the shape they desire.

Record of Week in Capital

Washington, July 31

President:

Signed repeal of "Section 213" of Economy Law, ousting husband or wife when both are in government service.

Appointed George Edmund Bigge a member of social security board.

Senate:

Passed bill limiting length of freight trains to 70 cars, defeating anti-lynching rider.

Completed congressional action on bill for auxiliary naval building program.

Completed action on bill authorizing erection of Shenandoah memorial near Alva, Ohio.

Defeated Lodge amendment to wages and hours bill restricting imports from low-wage countries.

Confirmed nominations of:

George A. Gordon, to be minister to Netherlands.

Leo J. Kenna, to be minister to South Africa.

John D. Erwin, to be minister to Honduras.

Franklin Mott Gunther, to be minister to Roumania.

House:

Passed bill setting up authority to administer power for Bonneville project.

Completed congressional action on bill imposing taxes on sale and transfer of the drug, marihuana.

Completed action on resolution giving consent to extension of six-state oil pact.

Passed bill calling on army for national flood control plan.

Passed bill restoring $4 per diem fee for jurors in federal courts.

Passed bill extending citizenship rights of persons born in Canal Zone and Panama.

Passed bill giving President six $10,000-a-year administrative assistants.

Passed bill revising Panama Canal toll system.

Departments:

Secretary Hull expressed hope China and Japan would settle differences peacefully.

Plan to Limit Suffrage Crushed in Convention

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787.

"There is no right of which the people are more jealous than suffrage."

This comment by Major Pierce Butler expressed the sentiment of a majority which overwhelmed an attempt today by Gouverneur Morris and a few others in the Federal Convention to limit to freeholders—that is, landowners—the right of voting for members of the intended new National Legislature.

Mr. Morris moved today to strike out the sentence in the committee draft by which qualifications for electors for the most numerous branch would be adopted as qualifications for electors for the national House of Representatives.

His colleague, Mr. Wilson, objected that it is difficult to form any uniform qualifications for all states and that it would be disagreeable for persons to vote for representatives in the state legislature and at the same time be excluded from a vote for those in the National Legislature.

Aristocracy Foreseen

Such a hardship, replied Mr. Morris, would be neither great nor novel; qualifications in several states are different for voting for the two house of the legislature. Answering intimations of danger of aristocracy, he charged that as matters stand an aristocracy will grow out of the House of Representatives.

"Give votes to people who have no property and they will sell them to the rich who will be able to buy them," he asserted. "The time is not distant when this country will abound with mechanics and manufacturers who will receive their bread from their employers. Will such men be the secure and faithful guardians of liberty? The ignorant and dependent can be as little trusted with the public interest as can children."

John Dickinson supported his position, saying no one could be considered as having an interest in the Government unless he possessed some of the soil.

Mr. Madison of Virginia opposed putting the regulation of suffrage in the hands of the Legislature, though on the merits he thought the freeholders would be the safest depositories of republican liberty. "In future times," he said, "the great majority of the people will not only be without landed but any other sort of property. These will either combine under the influence of their common situation . . . or will become the tools of opulence and ambition."

Opposition Seen

Opposing the motion, Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut predicted. The people will not readily subscribe to the Constitution if it should subject them to be disfranchised." Even wealthy merchants and manufacturers might be excluded. Col George Mason pointed out in this respect that eight or nine states have extended the right beyond freeholders.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin added that it is of great consequence "that we should not depress the virtue and public spirit of our common people," which had contributed to winning the war.

Only one state, Delaware, at length voted for the motion, though Maryland was divided on it.

Before this there was discussion whether the meeting time for the National Legislature should be definitely fixed, as proposed.

Gouverneur Morris moved to strike this out. "It is improper," he said, "to tie the Legislature down to a particular time or even to require a meeting every year. The public business might not require it."

Too Much Legislation

Mr. King of Massachusetts also thought there could be no need for a meeting every year. "A great vice in our system is that of legislating too much. The most numerous objects of legislation belong to the states. Those of the National Legislature are few," he said.

Mr. Gorham of that state thought, however, as did Colonel Mason, that there should be at least one meeting a year for inquisitorial purposes if not legislative, as a check of the executive department. And Roger Sherman felt sure that with the western country and "the great extent of our affairs" there will be business enough to require it.

The upshot of this talk was a revision to require a meeting at least once each year and on the first Monday in December "unless a different day shall be appointed by law."

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentenial of the American Constitution.

The convention has determined the composition of the proposed two-house national legislature but has before it the report of the committee of detail involving many points of consequence as to how members of the lower house are to be elected, what the legislative powers of the new government are to be and so forth. Today: Delegates crushed attempt to limit suffrage to land owners.

Monday: Gouverneur Morris attacks slavery as the "curse of heaven on the states where it exists."

Miss Perkins Sets Pay Minimum For Hosiery Workers

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Perkins decided yesterday that the minimum wage for seamless hosiery mill employees working on governmental orders shall be 35 cents an hour or $14 for a 40-hour week.

In an order issued under the Walsh-Healey Government Contract Act, the Labor Department chief refused to allow southern mills a lower scale, saying the figures show "the impracticability of geographic differentials."

For instance, she said, North Carolina workers' average hourly earnings are 38.3 cents, while Pennsylvania pays 37.6 cents.

"A differential providing a lower wage for the South and a higher wage for the North would not truly represent the conditions prevailing in these two major states," she added.

Miss Perkins also fixed the following minimums, with 40-hour maximum work weeks, in other industries:

Men's hats and cap, $27; work glove, $14; men's raincoat, $16.

The Walsh-Healey act provides that the Secretary of Labor may fix minimum wages and maximum hours in accord with prevailing standards to be applied to employees filling Federal Government orders.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins gave the South its first wage differential July 29 under the Walsh-Healey Government Contract Act.

Men's underwear factories in 12 southern states must pay their employees 32.5 cents an hour or $13 for a 40-hour week when they are working on Government orders, Miss Perkins decided.

She fixed the minimum pay for all other states at 35 cents an hour or $14 for a 40-hour week.

At the same time, the Labor Department chief refused to allow any southern differential for the men's work clothing industry, stating that "existing differences defied any regional apportionment."

The minimum wage for that industry, including the men's shirt and sport jacket divisions, was fixed at 37.5 cents an hour or $15 for a 40-hour week.

Designed as a substitute for NRA, the Walsh-Healy Act permits Miss Perkins to fix standards for employees filling Government contracts.

Pointing out there was no request for a differential because the industry was concentrated in the East, Miss Perkins fixed the minimum pay for men's peckwear workers at 50 cents an hour or $20 for a 40-hour week.

Neither William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, or John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, would comment on the differential decision.

The extent to which southern industry should receive differentials was a problem that confronted NRA from start to finish. Labor unions generally joined northern industry in trying either to eliminate differentials or to keep them as narrow as possible.

The states that received the differentials:

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Wage Bill Aids Lowest Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

five-man labor standards board which the Senate committee ultimately adopted.

It is the complicated Labor Standards Board proposal which is now before the Senate.

The first thing that is brought to attention is the large number of exemptions in the proposal.

If Mary Smith works in agriculture she is left out of the bill.

If she, or John Jones, for that matter, work in domestic service they are exempted.

Furthermore, if a worker is engaged in any occupation not in interstate commerce, he is excluded.

Amendments to the bill adopted in the Senate exempt workers in seasonal occupations—fishing, canning, maple sugar making; even cotton ginning.

A truck or bus driver and any employee for transport airplane services is exempted.

Only the Beginning

That is only the beginning of it. The present bill hardly touches any of the big industries, nor is it intended to. For its most important exemption is that limiting the authority of the Labor Standards Board to industries where wages are under 40 cents an hour; or where hours are longer than 40 a week.

Forty cents an hour is not very high pay. If the 40 cents an hour worker is fortunate enough to get employment throughout the year for 50 weeks, it works out at about $800 a year. The great mass of American industry pays over 40 cents an hour, while the 40-hour week is becoming universal in big plants.

This restricts the proposed board's authority to the smaller, less progressive plants, and particularly to the poorly paid workers of the South. NRA studies showed that women in the country generally get paid less than men; that Negroes and Mexican workers get paid less than white workers, and that Negro women get paid least of all.

One more cardinal fact should be understood very clearly. The law does not prohibit wages under 40 cents an hour, nor does it stop hours of more than 40 a week. To do so would mean the widespread collapse of plants and factories in many parts of the nation, from Connecticut to California. The law simply gives the board jurisdiction where these minimum standards are not reached.

Has Restricted Power

It is true, the board has final authority to cause wages to be raised to 40 cents an hour at its discretion, and to lower hours to 40 a week. But this power is hedged about with all sorts of restrictions. The board must respect prevailing wages in the locality; must consider the economic condition of the plant, cost of living, union agreements; must view the geographical situation and other matters. And its final determination is subject to court review.

The chief argument against the bill is whether it is practical. Can any group of five men do the task confronting it? The answer is, of course, that nobody knows.

Anti-child labor provisions are carried in the bill as part of its labor standards.

Another feature of the bill requires the board to set up "advisory committees" of representatives of employers, employees and the public, before finally establishing minimum wage orders or maximum work weeks.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts is one of the strongest backers of the bill. At one point in the debate he said:

For Submerged Masses

"The fundamental theory of the bill, as I gather it, is that the poorest wage workers, who are not organized, who have no means of asserting their rights to a living wage, are now to have the benefit of a federal commission to hear their claim to a living wage, and to be granted one by the power and authority of a board created by the Federal Government.

"If the bill has any merit at all, it is in the protection it would afford sweatshop workers and the wage-earners employed by chiselers, and to have the federal arm of protection extended to them to see that they get something approaching a living wage."

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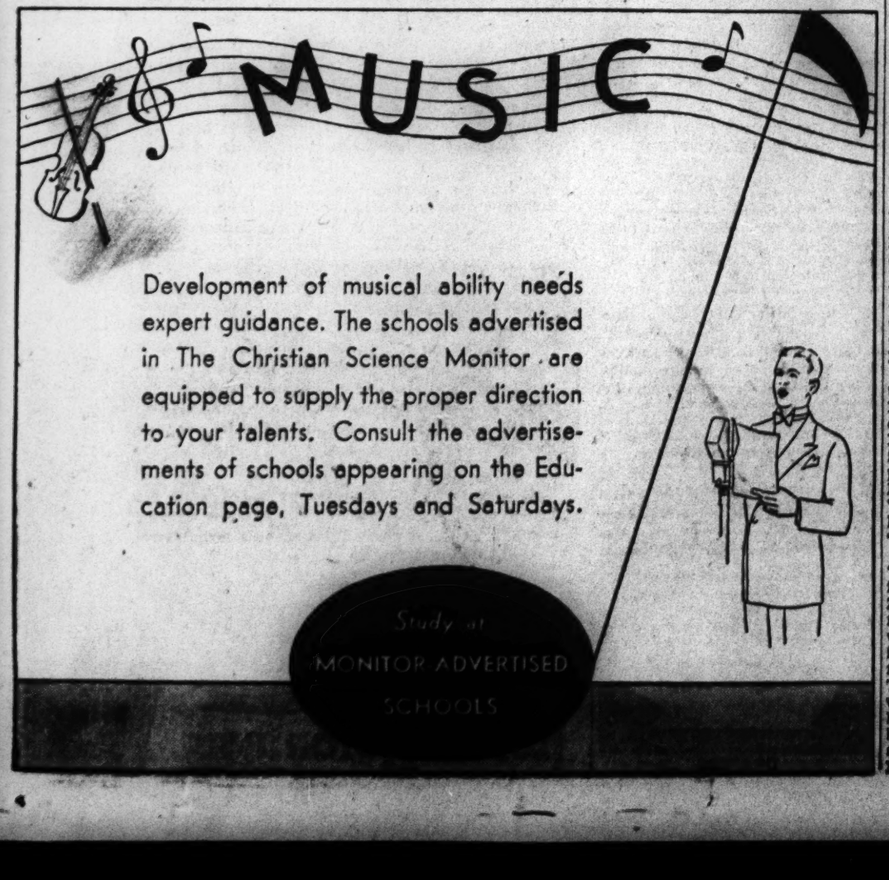
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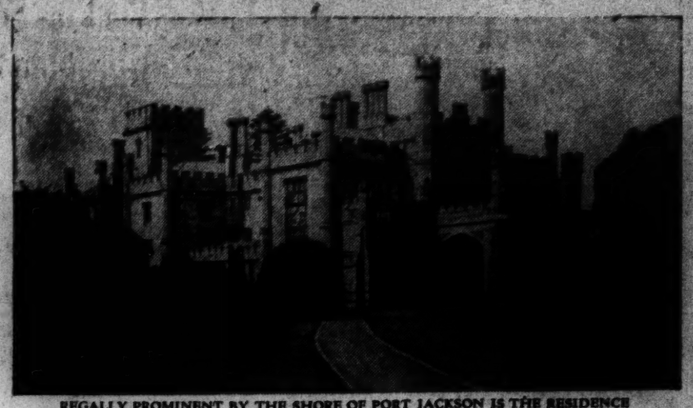

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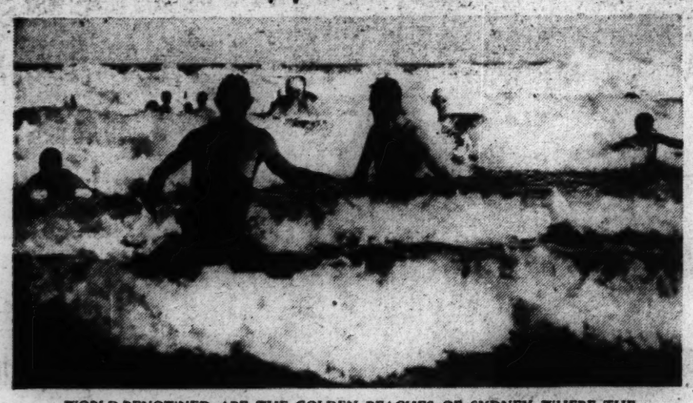

WORLD-RENOWNED ARE THE GOLDEN BEACHES OF SYDNEY WHERE THE WARM WATER FROM TROPIC SEAS MAKES SURFING AND SWIMMING DELIGHTFUL DURING MOST OF THE YEAR.

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Celebrates its 150th Birthday

AUSTRALIA next year will celebrate the 150th Anniversary of its foundation with an ambitious program of pageantry and sport, extending from January 26 to April 25. During this time tourists from many lands will cross the seas on expeditions of pleasure, education and discovery.

Only within recent years has the world become fully conscious of Australia, of its great extent of territory, vigorous primary and manufacturing industries, its scenic beauties, unusual flora and fauna, and high standards of living.

Strangely enough the 150th Anniversary of Australia coincides with the 150th Constitution year of the United States. It was on January 26, 1788, that Captain Arthur Phillip sailed into the now world-famed harbor of Port Jackson with the "First Fleet" and established the settlement around which Australia has grown to nationhood.

The early days of Australia were associated with great hardships. The voyage from British ports was a matter of many months, and the old-fashioned "windjammers" had none of the luxuries and few of the comforts now provided for the traveller. The first settlers were men and women of grim determination, not afraid to face all manner of dangers and discomforts in the hope of achieving freedom, success, independence, in a hitherto unknown land.

With the exploring of the virgin territory came government grants of land to the new arrivals. Under Governors appointed by the British Crown, this new colony prospered. Soon came the discovery of gold and with it a further rush of settlers, many of whom later drifted into pastoral pursuits. The wheat and wool industries grew. The city of Sydney, from the tiny settlement of 1788, expanded until it became a centre of business.

In due course self-government was granted, and from the settler-stock arose leaders who directed the local Parliament on wise lines.

Australia developed its arterial roads, its railways, its public schools. New towns sprang up with ever-increasing population, business in general prospered, for Australia had commenced exporting its products, its gold, its wheat and its wool.

One hundred years passed and Australia celebrated its Centenary with an International Exposition on the site of first settlement. Today Sydney is the greatest city in the Southern Hemisphere. Where once cartwheel tracks formed its roads, modern highways grew, great factories emerged from little sheds, massive buildings shaped the skylines, modern steamships loaded their cargoes for every seaport north, east and west.

The land area of Australia is as great as that of the United States, and its resources probably as varied. Whether it will ever rival the American States in population is a debatable point upon which authorities sharply differ. Some students of industry and economics estimate that Australia is capable of supporting up to 200,000,000 people, while the most pessimistic set a limit of 20,000,000. Certain it is that the country can feed and clothe millions more than the present population of six and three-quarter millions. The comparatively waterless heart of Australia presents problems of settlement which may never be overcome, though of course even in that large area arbitrarily labelled "desert" there are sections where stock can be depastured, or where the prospects of finding gold and other minerals appear bright.

Many of the scenic wonders of Australia are located in the Great Dividing Range, which runs all the way from north to south not far inland from the east coast and therefore readily accessible from Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne and Canberra. The blue-capped peaks of this great range give birth to most of the ever-flowing eastern rivers. The settled sections of Australia are well watered and the greater part of the rural industries are carried on without resort to man-made irrigation schemes. However, there are a number of great water conservation projects, chiefly in the states of New South Wales and Victoria.

Every visitor to Australia should spend some time in the so-called "bush," which is the local term for the more or less uncleared country. The forests yield valuable lumber, and shelter a remarkable variety of strange animals and beautiful birds. The kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, wombats and other kinds of distinctively Australian animals are a never-failing source of interest, and all are harmless to humans, many of them making charming pets if caught young.

To the investor, Australia offers many opportunities. It is essentially a "safe" country, notable for the sanity and complete cleanliness of its public life, and the efficiency of its legal system. Moderation is the keynote in the policies of its political parties, for neither extreme of sovietism nor fascism has achieved a real hold. Sane thinking and safe action have brought Australia from the doldrums of depression to its present position of prosperity, resulting in the solving of the problem of unemployment and the general advance of primary and secondary industries alike. In these industries there is ample scope for the employment of new capital, and every prospect of profit and security.

Looked at from any point of view, Australia will be attractive during the first four months of next year. The seasons, summer and early fall, afford a guarantee of good weather during the greater part of the celebrations, with no extreme of heat such as is known in many parts of North America. Sydney, known for its carefree life, will be gayer than ever before, and the natural glory of its harbor will be emphasized by every embellishment that man can devise. The Royal Agricultural Show will present a cavalcade of industry, both primary and manufacturing, and the sports program will embrace the British Empire Games, second only in importance to the Olympics; horseracing on the grand scale; the around-Australia automobile race; the greatest rifle shooting match in history; competitions in golf, tennis, cricket, swimming, and almost every other known sport. Naval, military and airforce displays, colorful processions, yachting and rowing, all will contribute to the most elaborate program ever contemplated in any country south of the Equator.

And the voyage to Australia by way of South Sea Island ports certainly is one of the most alluring available to the traveller, because to a large extent it is off the beaten track.

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New Zealand And Australia Link Cultures

By Alan E. Mulgan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The first thing anyone in another country should realize about New Zealand is that between it and Australia lie a thousand miles of unbroken ocean. Lumping New Zealand in with Australia is the commonest mistake made about the smaller Dominion, and New Zealanders are sensitive on the point. They have been moved to discourage use of the word "Australasia" because it submerges their country's identity in that of Australia.

However, connection between the countries is close, historically, politically, economically, and culturally. The two nations are both overwhelmingly British, they speak the same language, and there is no minority tongue; Maori in New Zealand hardly comes under this category. Geographically New Zealand is much closer to Australia than to the Americas, and this comparative closeness has affected her history and development.

Formative Period

A New Zealand historian remarks that his country owes its existence as a British settlement less to its rediscovery and exploration by Englishmen than to the fact that the nearest centers of European population, New South Wales and Tasmania, were British. Their influence in shipping, trading and missionary effort was paramount in the South Seas.

Missionaries and traders came from Sydney to New Zealand, and so did James Busby, the British Resident who preceded annexation. The New South Wales Government tried to extend its authority to New Zealand, and the lawless state of those islands had much to do with the reluctant decision of the British Government to make them into a colony. It was from Sydney that Hobson sailed to carry out that policy, and for a short while New Zealand was a sub-colony to New South Wales.

New Zealanders will take a keener interest in next year's Australian celebrations than they did in the centennials of Victoria and South Australia. It is of New South Wales that they think first, as a rule, when they meet the word "Australia."

The "mother-state" faces them across the Tasman, and she is in a sense their mother. Sydney is the Australian capital that has always taken and given most of New Zealand's trade with Australia. Today New Zealand is in more exclusive contact with Sydney than it was a generation ago, for Sydney is the chief terminal—in most cases the only terminal—of the fast passenger ships that ply between the two countries.

So, to the New Zealander, "Australia" means—in the way of cities—Sydney first, Melbourne second, and the other State capitals a long way behind.

Sydney and Auckland

There is a reflection, as it were, of Sydney in Auckland, New Zealand's largest city. Auckland is not very far south of Sydney in latitude, and its climate is warm and languorous. There is a similar marriage to the sea, and if you stand at the bottom of Queen Street on a fine night you might think you were at Sydney's Circular Quay. They are rivals for one of the world's first places in combined beauty and utility, these two harbors.

As a whole, however, New Zealand is very different from Australia. The insular dominion is much smaller than the continental commonwealth. Relatively to ocean spaces it is a ridge in the Pacific 1000 miles long, about 200 miles wide at its maximum, and on the average much narrower. The climate is more temperate, though there is far more snow and ice. It is a land of sunshine and streams, deeply indented harbors, lakes, great mountains, and dense forests.

For the most part Australia is flat; there is a section of the Transcontinental rail line that runs for hundreds of miles without a perceptible bend or rise. New Zealand is "up on end." There is only one considerable plain, and it is backed by snow-clad mountains.

A Settled Country

Right through the South Island runs a backbone of Alps—a region of peaks awaiting the mountaineer, with great glaciers and snow fields, and on the western side some of the most magnificent fiords in the world.

New Zealand is now at the end of a pioneering period. Roads have been driven into fastnesses of mountains and forest. Most of the main roads have an excellent surface, and one of the world's highest proportion of motor traffic runs along them. The islands are linked by large, fast, comfortable express ships and by air services. All these improvements should attract tourists, and the Dominion is laying itself out with increasing energy to cater to them.

In this trade the New Zealander's neighbor, the Australian, is the Dominion's best customer. In the last financial year, out of 11,348 tourist visitors, exclusive of persons in cruising liners, 6858 came from Australia, now only two and a half days distant by luxurious ships.

Friendly Rivals

Australians and New Zealanders are critical of each other, but that is not uncommon in families. Australia's population is larger, and her city life more sophisticated. There is a fuller development of national consciousness, which is reflected in the country's art. The Australian is apt to think the New Zealander too imitative of British ways, too slow-going. The New Zealander retorts that the Australian is inclined to be cocksure and assertive.

Probably in the presence of a third party each would defend the other vigorously. And really they are good friends. Their common interests and friendly rivalries are many. New Zealand is inferior on the cricket field and the tennis court, but superior at Rugby football.

Scores of thousands of New Zealanders listen in to reports at Anglo-Australian test matches. Tennis contests are becoming more frequent. Australian experts in Alpine sports visit New Zealand. Swimmers and oarsmen interchange visits. New Zealand is almost entirely dependent on Australian sources or Australian patronage for visiting musicians and theatrical companies.

Australia provides New Zealanders with a field for ambition wider than that their own country can supply. The number of New Zealanders in business and the professions in Australia is large.

Many New Zealanders seeking change of scene for holiday find it in Australia—in the larger city life of Sydney and Melbourne, the Blue Mountains, or the delights of tropical Queensland and the Barrier Reef. And as time passes realisation of the common destiny of the two British Dominions grows.

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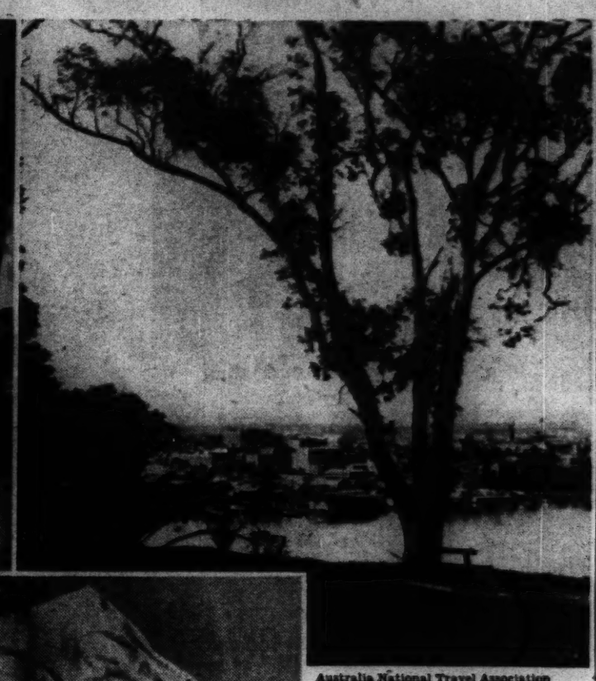
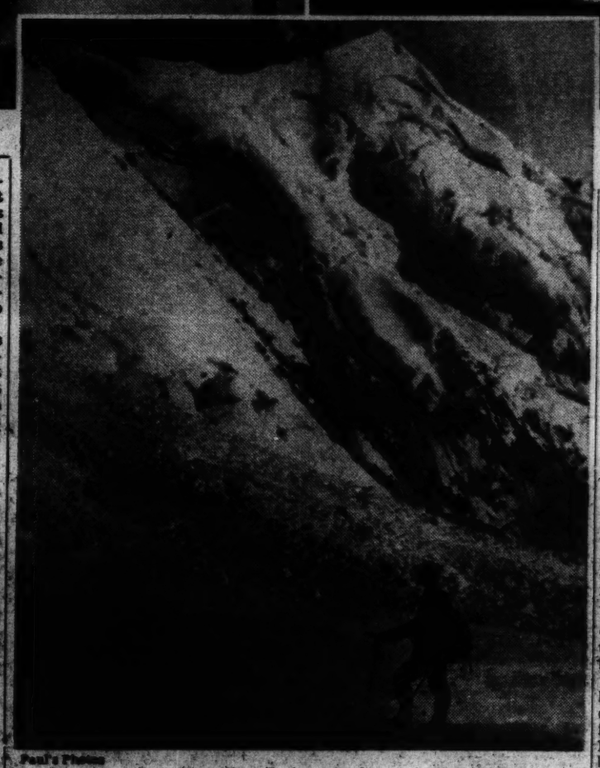
Glimpses of Southern Dominions' Varied Beauties

Brisbane
Into Queensland's Chief Port Come Ships of All Nations



Australia National Travel Association
Perth
West Australian Metropolis Seen From King's Park



Paul's Photos
New Zealand Peaks
Mt. Silberhorn and Mt. Tasman Viewed From Linda Glacier, Mt. Cook, South Island

Radio Beacon Plan To Aid Shipping In Western Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—An important development is to be instituted by the Commonwealth Government which will be of untold value to the shipping services operating along the West Australian coast from Eucla, on the shores of the Australian Bight, to the Victoria River in Cambridge Gulf.

This distance exceeds any coastline under one State administration in Australia. Navigators abhor it as one of the worst-beaconed and worst-lighted coasts over such distances as can be found anywhere in the world.

Invariably, deep sea courses are used, but with improved facilities for navigation, a marked reduction in time between ports is assured.

It is announced by the director of navigation that an extensive scheme for improving the safety of navigation along Australia's coast would ensue as a result of a proposal to install along the coast line of the Australian continent a series of radio direction finding stations. Eight are proposed for the initial service and two at least and probably a third will be along the West Australian coast.

Experiments in Victoria under winter conditions have given a confidence that the innovation will be of such value as to quickly justify itself.

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Development of Australian Art Toward National Expression

By Trevor Ross
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—As with many other things, the story of art in Australia during its first 150 years revolves around the weaning of the colonial point of view from European tradition. The story shows that Australia's artists have done much to give form and meaning to a new world and to nurture it through its immaturity.

Their sincerity in seeking a truly national expression cannot be questioned. Its reward has been the recognition of Australian art as indispensable to any study of a nation still finding its feet on intractable soil.

At every phase of Australia's growth the hand of its artists has been apparent. The story of the artists falls roughly into three periods. The first began with the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, and extended to about the middle of the 19th century. It has rightly been called the prologue to the nation's art.

Following it was the period influenced by the arrival of prosperous settlers who made it possible for artists to live by painting portraits, teaching, and portraying the homes of the new arrivals.

It was not until Tom Roberts returned from Spain in 1885 with a passion for the new impressionism that the seeds were sown for the flowering of a true national art form. During this, the third period, Australia has, as it were, found herself and broken away from the bondage of outside influences.

Voyage of the Sirius

It fell to Lieut. William Bradley of the ship Sirius to illustrate the very beginnings of Australia. His journal is a record of the vital days between 1786 and 1792. He painted the first view of Botany Bay where Captain Cook landed, and the first view of Port Jackson where Sydney now stands.

Voyages of the Sirius and the Supply were also illustrated by George Rapar. These men wrote history in paint, as did a score of others then and later. Their artistry was not outstanding, but they were the first of a line, and as such will always have a place in the story of art in Australia.

For the historian, the first two periods must always be important, for the third has grown from them, and only expediency can excuse the bundling of periods into watertight compartments. For all that, one is impelled to skip the first few chapters of the story, and take up the thread where it throws light on the vital movements and trends of today.

Father of Australian School

Louis Buvelot, a Swiss artist who settled in Melbourne in 1865, has been called the father of the Australian school of landscape painting, as Streeton has been its greatest exponent. Buvelot worked in Melbourne until 1888, and influenced the Victorian painters more than anyone of his time.

Many European artists had painted in Australia before him, and had done fine work. But Buvelot did what none of his predecessors was capable of doing. His insight revealed to him subtle beauties in the Australian scene which had escaped others entirely.

Visiting artists had fallen into the trap of regarding the Australian landscape through European eyes. The first impression of the European eye is that the Australian landscape lacks color. That is because the eye lags in perception. Buvelot discovered the subtle toning all around him, and was the first to express it.

His method of working perhaps made his discovery inevitable. Before he painted "Waterpool at Coleraine" he went to the place every day for three weeks until he had imbibed its atmosphere and knew its every mood. That done, the painting was finished in a few hours. The school of landscape painters which has followed him has more than borne out his faith in Australia's deep-lying beauty.

Subtle Colors

Max Meldrum's word on this is authoritative. "It is quite apparent," he says, "that the artist has to mix more shades and varieties of color than when painting in Europe; and so we come to the paramount distinction, different, as I am aware it is, from that of popular conception — the Australian landscape subtle and varied in color, the European rich and monotonous, the one changing its first sensation of monotony to an ultimate realization of variety; the other as strangely reversing this order of impression."

The Victorian group built upon the work of Buvelot. When Tom Roberts returned from Spain in 1885 he was joined by Frederick McCubbin and Louis Abrahams. Later Roberts, Condor, and Arthur Streeton, a name which means much in the subsequent story of art in Australia, moved to a camp at Eaglemont. This overlooked the River Yarra, and for two years the group worked on impressionist studies.

This culminated in the now famous exhibition of "9 x 5 Impressions" in Melbourne in 1889, the "9 x 5" being, in inches, the dimensions of cigar box lids on which the paintings were done. The exhibition proved that art in Australia was outgrowing its swaddling clothes.

Streeton Outstanding

Streeton's influence on landscape painting has been enormous, and he continues to work. His eye was the first to catch the blueness of the Australian sky, and to sense the something in Australian distances which others had missed. He drove low tones from Australian canvases when he began to paint in Sydney in 1892. "Nature's scheme of color in Australia is gold and blue," he said, and opened a new world to those who strove to follow him.

Streeton, of course, has not held the stage entirely, for the school of landscape painters embraces many notable names. In South Australia, Hans Heysen has done very fine work. He, more than anyone else, has translated the rugged beauty of Australia's eucalypt tree. In Europe he found the beauty of a tree in its foliage; in Australia in the contour of half-naked branches and the vagaries of torn bark.

Nor can be overlooked such artists as Harold Herbert, with his fine sense of color and his draftsmanship; J. J. Hilder, who has an emotional quality of his own; Elioth Gruner, and others equally as good.

Norman Lindsay, the most discussed artist in Australia today, can be put into no category, nor assigned to anyone's else school. His is the Norman Lindsay school. A man with a superb technique, fearless, and aptly called "Australia's provocative genius," his work is, and always has been, a challenge.

Lindsay, the Etcher

Lindsay may be classed with Australian artists, but he certainly is not of them. He has few rivals in the world as an original illustrator with the pen, and the gusto of his drawings will ensure their place in art. His work raised a storm when it was shown in London in 1925, and he has weathered frequent storms in his own country.

Much of his composition is subjective in origin, and his strange shapes, elfin fantasies and masculine women spring from a powerful imagination. Much of his stimulus to composition has come from musical experience, and it has led him to emotional heights his contemporaries have been unable to reach.

Lindsay, with his brother Lionel, has contributed greatly to the art of etching. This was initiated by Livingstone Hopkins, Julian Ashton, Henry Pullwood and others in 1885, but its practice languished for about 20 years. It was revived by John Shirlow's "The Sawmill," which inspired Lionel Lindsay. Today the sales of the Society of Painter-Etchers are considerably greater than those of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers in London.

The Archibald Prize, awarded annually, has greatly encouraged portrait painting, the leading exponents of which are Longstaff, Meldrum, Lambert, Quinn and Coates.

Australian Sculptors

Bertram Mackennal's world reputation as a sculptor speaks for itself. His career began at the National Art School in Melbourne, the nursery of so many of Australia's best artists, but Australia lost him when he sought the wider fields of Europe. In Australia there remain Rayner Hoff, W. Gilbert and Paul Montford, and their work leaves no doubt of their rank as sculptors.

During the last 50 years works by Australian artists have been spread over the world. They are to be found in the Tate Gallery, London, in the Luxembourg, and in several galleries in America, India and South Africa. Art in Australia has come of age; it has, up to a point, discarded other people's tradition, and is busy building its own. And that, after all, is a sure sign that it is not effete.

Queensland Promoting A Northern Tin Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE — The Minister for Mines, Thomas A. Foley, has announced that as the outcome of the Government's decision to expand tin production in the State, a dredging plant costing £125,000 is to be installed at Return Creek, near Mt. Garnet, North Queensland.

A private company promoting the venture has been formed with a capital of £246,000.

An extensive boring campaign has been undertaken at Return Creek during the last 12 months and the area has been proved of sufficient value to warrant extensive dredging for tin. The area to be worked is estimated to contain 73,000,000 cubic yards of gravel, yielding nine ounces of tin concentrates to the cubic yard. The ground will be treated with a bucket dredge and it is expected that 380,000 cubic yards a month will be put through.

Two Dominions Seek Freedom In Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND—There are differences to be observed between the cultures of the two British Dominions of the South Seas, Australia and New Zealand. Both are fed from the same stream, Great Britain and Ireland. Australia, however, has shown more originality in the arts.

The island continent with its vast spaces and its warm climate, dry over great areas, and tropically moist in others, is much further from conditions in the Homeland than are the long, narrow, well-watered temperate-climated islands of New Zealand. Sun and space have helped the Australian to strike out for himself in self-expression. He is less reticent than the New Zealander, and seems to find it easier to put out his ideas.

Britain of the South

The very phrase, "Britain of the South," applied to New Zealand, throws light on differences between the two Dominions. The Britishness of much of the New Zealand landscape struck the pioneers; today, with the results of nearly a hundred years of cultivation to be seen, the resemblance is closer. In Christchurch one is reminded of Cambridge; in the farm lands round New Plymouth, of the English shires.

As a result, New Zealand culture tended to be a reflection of British culture. It was strongly imitative. The excellent newspaper press was modeled on English lines and still retains a Victorian flavor. American influence is more potent in Australia than on the other side of the Tasman. Poets wrote in Victorian numbers; artists looked to the Academy for inspiration. Even today a time lag is to be observed in the New Zealand attitude to the arts; membership of the Academy is a proof of excellence hardly to be questioned. Writers and artists had only a small public to which to appeal and their lot was hard. Moreover, there was a widespread prejudice against the local product. How could anything really good be produced in so young and small a community? it was asked.

Katherine Mansfield

New Zealand has had no really popular poets like the Australian. It can boast, however, of one writer of wider fame—Katherine Mansfield.

This famous writer of short stories had to go abroad to win recognition, but this was not surprising. The foundations of her art were laid in New Zealand and the tang of the New Zealand scene is in her books.

In the last few years there have been promising developments in New Zealand literature. There is more activity, a wider choice of subject, and a better response by both the English and New Zealand publics.

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FINNEYS

Australia, 1788 to 1938: A Record of Courage and Political Progress

From Flag Planted at Sydney A Continental Dominion Grew

By John Churchill Fiske
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Australia—meaning the land—is primordial, perhaps the most ancient of all the continents. Both Dampier and Cook found the aborigines living in the Stone Age, knowing nothing of agriculture, possessing no domestic animals, no pottery or sea craft, differing from all other inhabitants of the South Seas, a survival of by-gone ages, but wanting nothing the Europeans had to offer. Therefore, when the British took possession they had to bring with them everything needful in a civilized community, and the First Fleet was a veritable Noah's Ark, except there were 11 vessels instead of one.

With the lapse of almost a century and a half from the arrival of Gov. Arthur Phillip and his company of approximately 1000 persons, a different aspect is presented. The whites outnumber the natives in the ratio of 125 to 1.

Australia—meaning the people—is no longer antediluvian. It is modern, vigorous, independent, so truly independent that visitors often think it is insular.

Exchange of Benefactions

That viewpoint is unfair. Australia is not consciously trying to live in narrow isolation; it is not unmindful of what is going on in the world and its relation to other countries. On the contrary, it has appropriated many of the best things it has to offer and made a considerable contribution.

Nor should it be forgotten that the proletariat has had an opportunity to express its combined wisdom at the polls for but a comparatively short period. So-called representative government, when first granted to the Mother Colony in 1843, was restricted in scope. Furthermore, only those who were able to meet a fairly high property qualification could vote and men of large means possessed the privilege of dual or multiple suffrage.

Australians have had an untrammeled franchise for less than three-quarters of a century. But as we consider this old country, this young nation, perhaps we shall find in the efforts that have been made to master environment and circumstance, occupy the territory and build for the future, the answer to the question: What is the spirit of Australia?

The Commission of 1788

At that memorable meeting at Sydney Cove in February, 1788, when the inhabitants were assembled to hear his commission read, Governor Phillip announced that they had come to "take possession of this fifth part of the globe," and expressed the conviction that Britain would not only rule it, but in time be the beneficent patroness of the entire southern hemisphere. That was a vision far beyond anything entertained by the British ministry; beyond the limit of Phillip's instructions or even his knowledge.

No definite evidence was available that New South Wales or New Holland was a fifth-division of the globe, nor was there any that Cook had discovered the eastern coast of the same land the Dutch had previously reported in the west.

The actual existence of an island continent was not determined until Flinders completed his voyage of circumnavigation in 1803—33 years after Cook's survey and 15 after Phillip set foot on Australian soil. Further, the western boundary of his jurisdiction was fixed at the 135th degree of eastern longitude, the British Government evidently preferring not to encroach too much on Dutch discovery, though transgressing to the point of going beyond Janss' first landing on the western boundary of Cape York Peninsula in 1606.

Hence, when Phillip made his claim he was simply conscious that he was making history in a new part of the world. And in that faith he faced the future and triumphed over vicissitudes which tested morale and physical endurance to the breaking point.

Men of High Courage

It was such faith that possessed Cook when he took his shattered barque Endeavor through probably the most dangerous navigation known to mariners, completed his chart of 1300 miles of coast land, and after a voyage unsurpassed in the history of maritime discovery finally brought up in an English port with a hull worn in spots to the thinness of an eighth of an inch.

Such were the courageous and resourceful men who made the first practical discovery and founded the initial white settlement in Australia.

Other able governors followed Phillip—Hunter, noble, incorruptible; Bligh, who freed the colony from the domination of a nefarious military corps at the cost of his own deposition; Macquarie, the humanitarian, who persevered in the constructive work of building up the under-privileged in the face of overwhelming opposition, and opened a new country beyond the mountains; Brisbane, who so loved the seemingly touchable stars that he presented the astronomical world with a catalogue of more than 7000 new ones.

Then followed Bourke, the liberal peacemaker and political reformer, who named the City of Melbourne, and Gipps, who kept the squatters temporarily in leash, upheld the prerogatives of the Crown, and governed for the country's good.

Epics Written by Explorers

Taking a backward glance, it is apparent that the several colonies prior to Federation had, in proportion to population, their full complement of fine men, whom history will justly rank among the founders and builders of a nation.

As an epic of the sea the early coastal exploration of Bass and Flinders, in their tiny boat the Tom Thumb, has few equals. It was Flinders who gave the name to Australia and Macquarie who brought that name into common usage.

Men who dared much, endured much, made known the secrets of the continent. First there was Gregory Blaxland, who found his way over the ridges of the Blue Mountains, which had baffled other hardy explorers for a quarter of a century. Evans surveyed his land of promise.

Then came Oxley, Hume and Hovell, Cunningham, McMillan, Sir Thomas Mitchell, searching for fresh pastures, the chivalrous Sturt, who solved the enigma of the rivers, traced the Murray to the sea and returned half starved with the story of a vast inland empire; Lockyear, who under orders voyaged to Albany to head off the French, and, taking official sanction for granted, boldly claimed for the Crown the remaining third of the continent.

There was Edward John Eyre, who made history in several parts of the world. In the attempt to find a stock route between South and Western Australia, he almost perished. Now the Transcontinental Railroad practically parallels his course.

Hazardous Journeys Made

There was, too, that hazardous journey from Moreton Bay through tropical Queensland to Port Essington, in the Northern Territory, made by Leichhardt, who named the rivers as he went and kept a faithful record of what he saw, only to disappear while attempting to cross the great desert from east to west; Burke and Wills, first to go from south to north and north to south, who succumbed after finishing their task.

M'Duall Stuart, it is recalled, built his mound of stones in the heart of Australia, and on the third trial from Adelaide reached Port Darwin. Grey and Forrest, Gregory and Giles, Kennedy and Warburton—the roll is much too long to recite, each one an individualist as were the pioneers who followed with John Macarthur's breed of sheep.

John M'Arthur, the dominant, who had sufficient ingenuity to circumvent the powerful Sir Joseph Banks, and obtain from the British Government a land grant of 10,000 acres, so that he might carry out his experiment of merino wool farming on a large scale. John Macarthur, who persisted, despite terrific losses, while others scoffed, until at long last they were eager to imitate.

Breeders of Fine Sheep

Later came the Peppins, the Austins, the Millars, the Falkiners, many, many breeders of thoroughbred stock, who have placed Australia foremost in wool production. Though it may never support 100,000,000 persons, it does support 115,000,000 sheep, whose fleeces annually produce a billion pounds, supplying one fourth of the world's output and one half of its fine merino wool. Thus for many years the sheep's back has been the burden bearer of the country.

For both poor and rich came opportunity with such development. Witness, James Tyson, "shepherd king," one of the largest of the early leaseholders, starting as an overseer at £20 a year. By hard work he became a wool grower on his own account, and within 15 years, in a time of financial stress, was able to offer his colony the loan of half a million pounds in cash.

Education and Religion

Then we have that inimitable individualist, Dr. J. D. Lang—educator, journalist, politician and minister of Scots' Church. The Presbyterians in England tried to regiment him, but failed. To the encouragement of selected immigration he bent his best energies.

It was a fine piece of work, rivaled only by that of the noble, self-sacrificing Caroline Chisholm, whose deep sympathies led her to find shelter and succor for hundreds of young women—bounty migrants—who crowded the foreshores of Sydney harbor in a time of financial crisis, and were left to drift by a negligent government.

Believing that no nation could become great without wives and children, she resolutely set forth to end bachelorhood in the Outback. Her methods proved so practical that the Legislative Council of New South Wales appropriated £40,000 to enable her to carry on. Philanthropists in England also contributed liberally and she was able to charter her own ships to transport carefully chosen immigrants to Australia.

Within little more than a decade it is estimated she settled 11,000 families in the several colonies, mostly in the interior, where they were needed, and where their descendants still abide. After the discovery of gold made her labors no longer necessary she taught school. Truly, Caroline Chisholm was one of the founders of Australia.

Won Charter of Liberties

Self-constituted "Tribune of the People," by sheer ability, and the backing of public opinion, William Charles Wentworth, forced a reluctant ministry to grant to New South Wales in turn freedom of the press, trial by jury, representative government and finally self-government. He did the fighting, but other colonies also reaped the benefit derived by the Mother Colony.

Although he later distrusted the rising democracy and sought to hold it in check, so that the land owners and lease holders, of whom he was one, might retain a firm grip on political affairs through an hereditary, self-perpetuating nobility, comprising the Legislative Council, he was unable to command sufficient support to carry out his program of creating a baronetcy by legal enactment. Nevertheless, through eventual liberalizing processes, which resulted in the adoption of the main tenets of English chartism, his constitution as finally approved was of undisputed value.

One of the early Chartist innovations was voting by secret ballot. That was realized in Australia long before any real headway was made in the mother country. William Nicholson offered the original motion for its adoption in Victoria, but Henry S. Chapman is credited with having drawn the law. Almost immediately after self-government it was adopted in all colonies and gradually spread throughout the United States, but was not finally approved in England "in principle" until 1872.

The Discovery of Gold

In bringing about a change for the better, the regrettable Eureka Stockade affair, which assumed the proportion of an incipient revolution, was not without its influence. Such a tragedy served notice to those in authority that the virile gold diggers were imbued with a love of independence which would not tolerate injustice.

Although liberally rewarded by Victoria and New South Wales, it was the spirit of service that impelled Edward Hargraves, instead of trying to keep his secret and drive a hard bargain, to make known to Government his discovery of gold.

When the facts became public, immigrants flocked in from all parts of the world. Within seven years the population more than doubled, reaching over a million. For the decade after 1851, the two colonies produced 40.55 per cent of the world's gold output, and for the half century 27.64 per cent. Obviously this new wealth proved a tremendous influence in economic, educational and social progress.

It was the same unselfish motive which inspired John Robertson, himself a leaseholder, to enter the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales with the avowed purpose of unlocking the land, so that those who wished to do so might acquire farms on easy terms. That required courage. Regardless of the succeeding tumult, until his goal was accomplished, the Mother Colony made no real effort to supply its own agricultural necessities.

It was that spirit which influenced Robert Torrens, a customs official, to seek election to the South Australian Assembly, where, after a hard fight, he bested the legal fraternity, and put an end to the intricacies of proving titles by providing a simple method of land transfer, quickly adopted in all the colonies, and in many countries of the world.

What guided John Ridley, South Australian mechanic, who invented a stripper which reduced the cost of wheat harvesting approximately 25 per cent, when he resolutely refused to patent his invention or to profit therefrom, except by making as many machines as he could? The manufacture of agricultural machinery in Australia is now an item of export importance.

And how about William Farrer, quiet Cambridge alumnus, who came out from England seeking health, and patiently experimented until he had supplied 32 varieties of grain suitable to various soils and climates? It was his Federation, with its rust-resisting qualities, which made possible large-scale dry farming, so that from the 18,000,000 acres of wheat sown Australia is able to supply one third of the world's export demand.

A desire to find work for the unemployed and develop the skill and industry of its man power, animated David Syme, that rugged Victorian journalist, who thundered away until he finally converted a pastoral free-trade nation to the support of a protective tariff. Regardless of its debatability, in view of the economic geography of Australia, no one disputes Syme's intellectual honesty.

Honored for Public Service

Turning to the field of government, from 1856 to the end of the century we find in the list of those who ably served such men as Sir Edmund Barton, Sir Samuel Griffith, Sir Graham Berry, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, Sir John Forrest, Sir Edward Braddon, Sir William Windeyer, James Service, Charles Cameron Kingston, Alfred Deakin, A. Inglis Clark, James Greenwood, and Dr. John Quick, to mention only a few—some conservatives, some liberals, each freely contributing of time, energy and knowledge to make Australia a better land.

But standing head and shoulders above them all is that grand old prototype of Abraham Lincoln—Sir Henry Parkes. Never having had more than three months' schooling, before reaching the age of 20, he was helping others help themselves by devoting his Sundays to secular and religious instruction. At the age of 24 he sailed from England as a bounty immigrant for New South Wales, seeking opportunity and a home, one of the many one of the few. Practically penniless, he took any job that offered.

A few years later we find Sir Henry editing the Empire, inveighing against the resumption of exile slavery, demanding that the people should be given a larger voice in government. Next he is sitting in the Legislative Council from Wentworth's old district, then in the Assembly, working to liberalize the new constitution. For almost half a century he served as member, minister and Premier—filling the latter office five times, for a longer period than any of his predecessors or successors.

Foundation Laid for Union

For years Sir Henry had been working for union. Now he is proposing a resolution to the delegates for basic action. Later as president of the first Constitutional Convention his was the general outline debated in committee of the whole, closely followed in the draft finally adopted. It was he who suggested the name for the new union of states. Reviewing his career, no man in Australia has been responsible for so much constructive legislation.

Perhaps it is still too early to properly appraise the men and the measures since federation. Under new leadership new problems have developed. The desire for freedom of expression, for the freedom of the individual, will hardly be attained through socialization or regimentation. Human needs and human wants are not the same, nor is human efficiency or human nature. Neither can supply and demand be geared within definite limits.

When Sir Henry suggested the Commonwealth of Australia as the name for the united government, he sounded the keynote of progress. Commonwealth—the common well-being, the common good. That should be the true spirit of Australia.

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Founding of Australia, by Capt. Arthur Phillip
On Jan. 26, 1788, He Is Depicted Raising the British Flag at Sydney Cove

Loyalty to Empire Ideals Keeps Nation Firm for King

By John D. Holman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—The familiar declaration of Dominion autonomy which was made by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and later embodied in the Statute of Westminster is so well known that it hardly needs repetition. From it we draw the inference that the status of all the Dominions is equal and that in their relationship to the Empire they are partners with equal liabilities and entitled to equal benefits from the Imperial connection.

In retrospect we can see how this position has come about. Lord Durham's remedy for the deadlock in the representative Government of Canada in 1838-39 was responsible government. It is true that he had no intention of relaxing imperial control over matters of more than local interest. The British Government retained its control in Canada, and later in Australia, through the Governors appointed by the British Government. The course of evolution of autonomy was the disuse of the legal powers of the Governor, that is, of the British Government.

Colonial Parleys

In 1887 there commenced a series of Colonial Conferences. Though this and many of the succeeding conferences were concerned with questions of defense, that of imperial organization was raised at the first conference. Imperial federation was a subject which the Australian delegates were instructed not to discuss. Opinion in Australia was moving away from such a scheme toward one in which Britain was to represent the Empire vis-à-vis foreign nations.

By 1908 the British Government stated authoritatively that "His Majesty's Government are pledged to the view that, so far as the relations of Australia with foreign nations are concerned, the Government of the Commonwealth alone can speak, and that for everything affecting external communities the Government of the Commonwealth are alone responsible."

Balfour Declaration

Subsequently, in 1926, the position was clarified at the Imperial Conference by the Balfour declaration that the position and mutual relations of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions was that they were "autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The position with regard to the negotiation of treaties is now that no part of the Empire may negotiate a treaty without giving notice to all other parts, so that any part may join in the negotiation to safeguard its own interests. No part of the Empire can by treaty impose an active obligation upon any other part without its consent.

It is clear that each Dominion is for many purposes a separate international personality, independent of the United Kingdom. Mention has already been made of separate diplomatic representation, a right which Australia has this year exercised in the appointment of such a representative at Washington. Similar appointments will be made to other capitals in due course.

Defense Policy

There is a definite recognition, not so much of the independence of the Dominions but of their right to separate action. Questions have been debated as to the position of the Dominions in the event of Britain's becoming involved in war. It has been suggested by some people that this would automatically involve the Dominions, and by others that the Dominions are entitled to maintain neutrality. It is most unlikely that Britain would declare war without prior consultation with the Dominions; it has been suggested that such a declaration cannot be made without the consent of all Dominions.

This is all theorizing, however, and any statement about it would be purely doctrinaire. In the event of a war in which Britain became involved, Australia would certainly be an active participant. This would result not from compulsion, however, but from loyalty to the Empire.

We can safely say that the relation of Australia to the Empire is of the strongest degree, not so much through constitutional ties as through loyalty to an ideal.

Canberra: Unity Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA—"Symbol of a nation's growth built to an artist's plan." This official phrase concisely describes the functions and actuality of Canberra, Australia's national capital, truly a garden city, a city of beauty, vigorous in its infanthood.

Canberra is the established seat of the Legislature and the home of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900 imposed the obligation that the seat of government was to be in a separate territory within the State of New South Wales, not less than 100 miles from Sydney.

The site of Canberra was selected after nearly a decade of exhaustive investigation. The Federal Capital Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1909, and control was officially assumed by the Commonwealth on the first day of 1911.

Between then and the end of 1912 the city was born. Construction began in 1913, was practically suspended, owing to the World War, from 1916 to 1921, and has since continued at varying rates of progress, governed by the financial resources of the Government.

Canberra was instituted as the national capital of Australia, in fact as well as name, on May 9, 1927, when the Duke and Duchess of York, now King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, officially opened the Federal Parliament in its sparkling white new home. That was a red-letter day for Canberra.

The city was originally named Canberra by Lady Denman, wife of the then Governor-General, at a ceremony on March 12, 1913. At that time, incidentally, the pronunciation was decided by accenting the first syllable and slurring the second—Canb'ra.

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Factory Rise Supplements Australia's Pastoral Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA — Australia lives on her great pastoral and farming industries, but, while fostering these, the ambition of the most influential statesmen during the last 50 years has been to make Australia less dependent on overseas factories.

Victoria was the first to encourage the manufacturing movement, chiefly by means of protective tariffs. A long battle was fought in New South Wales before the protectionists won. The national fiscal policy is now fully protective. The large concentrations of population in Melbourne and Sydney make those cities the chief manufacturing centers.

In Australia the rural industries are termed primary, and the manufacturing industries secondary. The interests of primary and secondary industries often conflict, leading to grave political problems. The ideal of a "balanced economy" is not easily attainable when measures to foster secondary industries often lead to retaliation by the countries which are customers for Australian primary products. Still, the secondary industries supply the farmers with a solid home market.

For the first 80 years of its existence, Australia had little need to worry about fiscal problems arising from factories. From the earliest days, there were small homecraft industries, to supply the colonists' simplest needs. But at first attention was devoted to obtaining from the soil enough produce to feed the colony. Wool, wheat, and meat became the objects of settlers' industrial activities.

It was a fortunate day when John M'Arthur, retired military officer, imported in 1796 merino sheep from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place some of the pure Spanish breed had been sent. Eight years earlier 29 sheep had been landed from the ships which brought the first settlers.

Merino Sheep

M'Arthur had 70 hairy-coated sheep when he imported one ram and five ewes of the merino breed. He began to cross the two breeds. In 10 years, his stock had increased to 4000. The effect of the crossing was that the hairy coats were gradually converted into wool, while the influence of the climate on the fleece of sheep was favorable. England saw that if M'Arthur's experiments succeeded, she would be made independent of Spain for wool supplies and of Napoleon Bonaparte, then harassing the source of supply. Macarthur was given a large grant of land and two ewes and three rams from King George III's merino flock.

The first commercial export of wool from the colony was 524 lbs. in 1807; by 1820, the exports totaled 112,616 lbs. M'Arthur's wool in London sold for as much as 10s. a lb. Thus within little more than 30 years of settlement, Australia's destiny as the greatest wool-producing country was shaped. Many men had followed M'Arthur's lead. Sheep-breeders obtained huge grants of land in the interior, where the drier plains and mountain slopes provided conditions even more favorable for the production of fine merino wool than the coastal belt. Men crossed selected sheep and evolved strains and types unique to Australia and which still form the basis of wealth-producing flocks.

Within 100 years of the colony's beginning, Australian flocks numbered 60,000,000. By the end of the nineteenth century they totaled 100,000,000. Despite intervening droughts the total has grown to 120,000,000, producing more than 3,000,000 bales of wool annually worth at current prices about 260,000,000.

Wheat

Drought has been the sheep-breeders' greatest enemy. When it comes, the whole nation suffers. Australia's merino blood is jealously guarded. The export of merino sheep is forbidden.

Wheat-growing has been another great Australian industry. Little progress was made for a long time. Generally, the coastal belt was unsuitable for grain, and it was not until after the formidable barrier of the Blue Mountains was crossed in 1815, and a way to the inland plains was found, that suitable wheat-growing soil and climate became available.

There was only slow and gradual extension of acreage until 1860, but from that year to 1880, there was tremendous development, the acreage increasing from 840,000 to 8,000,000, and the yield from 10,000,000 bushels to 23,000,000. From then onwards until the World War there was steady progress, which has since fluctuated under economic influences. The peak harvest was 210,000,000 bushels in 1930; the more normal level is from 140,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels, providing an exportable surplus which makes Australia one of the world's granaries.

Other Grains

Two names stand out in Australian wheat history—William James Farrer, whose experiments from 1896 to 1906 in hybridization resulted in the evolution of types resistant to drought and rust; and H. V. McKay, whose inventive and mechanical genius resulted in the production of labor-saving sowing and harvesting implements, and the rise of a great manufacturing industry.

Other grain—maize, barley, oats, rye, and rice—are extensively grown.

The name of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, engineer, farmer, business magnate, is associated with the meat industry. Australia's distance from the great centers of world population has always been a handicap to her industries; it was fatal to the meat industry until the problem of keeping Australian meat fresh until it reached England was overcome by the support given by Mort to the refrigeration experiments of E. D. Nicolle. These two went ahead of European methods, evolving a system for thoroughly freezing meat, game, fish, and certain fruit. After an initial failure, a specially-fitted steamer transported, in 1878, frozen meat to England, and the successors of the first cargo were to pour wealth into Australia.

The frozen beef and mutton trade suffered a setback through the evolution of the chilling process, but recent discoveries allowing the application of this process for the long journey from Australia have given prospects for Australian chilled meat to compete equitably with that of South American countries.

Another great primary industry, dairying, also gained impetus from the refrigeration discoveries, which allowed butter and cheese to be landed in England as fresh as when they left the factories. Now the industry is second only to wool as bringer of wealth to Australia, whose herds are equal to the best in any other country.

The mining of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron ore, coal, tin and opals represents considerable industrial activity.

Broken Hill

The most extensive silver-lead field in the world is at Broken Hill, in far western New South Wales, and the metals, mined there for 50 years, are still in apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The greatest coal bed lies in a saucer-like formation from 50 miles south, 120 miles north, and 100 miles west of Sydney. Coal has been mined from almost the beginning of the settlement, and enormous reserves still exist.

Following the first discovery of gold in 1851, great finds were made in various parts of the eastern states during the next 30 years. Gold production helped tremendously to develop Australia, and another impetus was given by discoveries in the 1890's in western Australia, where the mines still produce millions of pounds' worth of gold a year.

Australia's earliest manufactures were those of the simplest nature from things of the soil—the conversion of wheat into flour, hides into leather, and the like. For 70 years, there was no tendency or reason to encourage manufacturing. Soon after 1860, the decline of the gold rushes led to extensive unemployment in Victoria, where the Government, as a solution, enacted a protective tariff which enabled factories to operate profitably against imports.

Sydney, with a fine harbor and plenty of coal, wanted overseas traffic and remained free-trade. Victoria thus led in the establishment of manufacturing industries. Subsequent political and fiscal developments led to Sydney also becoming a manufacturing center, with heavy industries prosperously established at Newcastle, 100 miles north, and at Port Kembla, 50 miles south.

There is now scarcely a thing that Australia does not manufacture—sometimes more economically than in overseas countries, but more often not so cheaply. The tariff safeguards these latter against unreasonable competition. All manufacturing is efficient. Many industries are permanently established on a secure basis, and there is consistent progress in the extension of existing industries and the establishment of new ones. Nearly 500,000 persons are employed in factories.

In industrial arbitration, Australia can be said to have led the world. Today there is scarcely an earner of wages or salary who is not protected by an industrial award. Wages boards and arbitration courts regulate hours, wages, and conditions of employment, and take action to settle strikes. Even the unskilled worker is protected by the declaration of a basic minimum wage.

Range and Field Gave Trade Its Start

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A Land of Cattle-Raising

Australian Herd Fording a Stream Under Watchful Eyes of Cowboys

Left—Harvesting Wheat

Natural Advantages Have Made Australia a Principal World Granary

Iron and Steel Big Industry In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The national importance of the iron and steel industry of the Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd., on which Australia must now depend for its supplies, and the fact that in June, 1885—52 years ago—the company was established, has awakened interest in the romantic beginning of this organization and its increasing output. The B. H. P., as it is known throughout the Commonwealth, is largely a South Australian enterprise, for it has enormous deposits of raw materials here, and Broken Hill is really a territorial adjunct of this state.

The demand for steel in Australia has grown to such an extent that two steel furnaces have been added recently to the extensive works in Newcastle, New South Wales, and figures just published show that in the past year there has been a record marketing of 644,000 tons of iron and steel-finished products. The annual wages bill exceeds £4,000,000, direct employment is given to 14,000 people and another 12,000 are engaged in connection with the supply of materials. The wages in the steel industries of the company alone amount to £3,068,500.

The smelters at Port Pirie (South Australia) are among the largest in the world, and the iron ore deposits on the western shore of Spencer Gulf, also in this state, are almost illimitable—mammoth brown-red mountains that rise in bold eminences from the plain containing many millions of tons of iron and manganic iron. The magnitude of these resources, known as Iron Knob and Iron Monarch, is still practically unknown.

The B. H. P. many years ago acquired from the South Australian Government a lease of 360 acres and at the shipping port of Whyalla nearly 1000 men are employed, earning £234,500 in wages every year. Whyalla is a town planning gem set in a drab expanse of country, 34 miles inland from the shores of the gulf. With holdings in Broken Hill, South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania—the ramifications of the B. H. P. have a sweep over quite a portion of the Commonwealth.

Tasmania's Electric Power Opens Vista for Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—Apart from two or three very small private or semi-public enterprises, the generation and distribution of electric power in Tasmania has since 1914 been a Government activity. In 1911, a company commenced constructional work at the Great Lake, aiming at generating 10,000 horsepower which was to be used mainly for the electrolytic treatment of complex zinc ores.

Owing to the financial difficulties of the company, the Government took over the work in 1914 and the Hydro-Electric Department came into being.

Increasing demands led to the construction in 1919 of a station for the production of 66,000 horsepower. This necessitated the construction at the Great Lake of a multiple-arch dam with 27 arches, each of 40 feet span, and the diversion of the Ouse river into the lake, the area of which thus increased from 45 to 58 square miles with a conservation of 312,500,000,000 gallons.

The center of the Government's hydroelectric scheme is Waddamana, a few miles south of Great Lake.

Of the potential water power in Australia, 74 per cent is located in Tasmania. "With a population of 250,000," says the Chief Commissioner, "the horsepower available per 1000 of the population on the basis of 100 per cent load factor is 7000, a figure which is exceeded only in one instance in the world." In 1917, the number of kilowatt hours sold was 4,000,000, whereas in 1936 it was 475,600,000. In the same period, the maximum demand increased from 2320 to 71,575 horsepower.

Possessing a wide variety of minerals in payable quantities, timber and many other raw materials of industry, Tasmania should, with its abundant supply of cheap power, soon develop into one of the busiest manufacturing centers in the Commonwealth.

Tasmania was the first State in Australia to attempt to generate electricity by waterpower. In 1895, the city of Launceston constructed a power station on the South Esk River, from which part of the needs of the city is still supplied.

Parliament has, therefore, recently voted £2500 in order to carry out a systematic investigation into the water resources of the State with a view to setting up a commission to control and extend existing water schemes.

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Ocean-Girt Dominion Charts A Modern Maritime Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—A huge island continent with more than 10,000 miles of coastline to guard and develop, a nation thousands of miles from old centers of civilization and commerce, Australia has had to depend on the sea and ships for her existence and development. Throughout her 150 years of civilized history, she has nurtured the sea tradition as zealously as the land of her forefathers.

From the time in the seventeenth century when Spanish and Dutch sea-adventurers fringed her northern and western coasts, Australia lay dreaming in primeval savagery until, in 1770, Capt. James Cook made his voyage along the 2000 miles of eastern coast. The Australia sea-tradition began the day he sighted the continent. It came a step further on Jan. 19, 1788, when Captain Phillip, first Governor of New South Wales, completed the perilous journey from England with the "First Fleet," 11 cockleshells laden with military, convicts and stores.

Ships from that day became a necessity to Australia. The small outpost of empire nearly starved, despite frantic efforts at crop-raising and stock-breeding, until the "Second Fleet" arrived in 1790 and the "Third Fleet" in the following year.

A red-letter day for the 4200 colonists was the arrival in 1792 of the first foreign trading vessel—the Philadelphia, under Captain Patrickson, of the city of his ship's name. Thus the United States erected one of the first signposts for Australia's ocean destiny. Another indicator was the arrival in 1793 of the Bellona, bringing the first free immigrants. So was the arrival in 1796 of the first merino sheep, founders of Australia's famous flocks, brought by ship from the Cape of Good Hope. Arrivals and departures of vessels ceased to be novelties, although they remained events of importance in the colony's routine.

Transportation of convicts virtually ceased in 1840. Free immigration had meanwhile been growing in volume. This, with London merchants' quest for new markets, and the ever-increasing output of Australian wool, provided the chief source of revenue for ships. Captains of vessels were traders as well as sailors. The long sea voyage was made via the Cape of Good Hope, often lasting as long as nine or 10 months, although as early as 1799, the Albion made the fast time of 3½ months.

The first steamer, the Sophia Jane, of 256 tons, arrived in Sydney from England in May, 1831, after an epic voyage representing the curtain-raiser to the subsequent drama of ocean conquest.

Sailing-ships continued for many decades to dominate Australian trade.

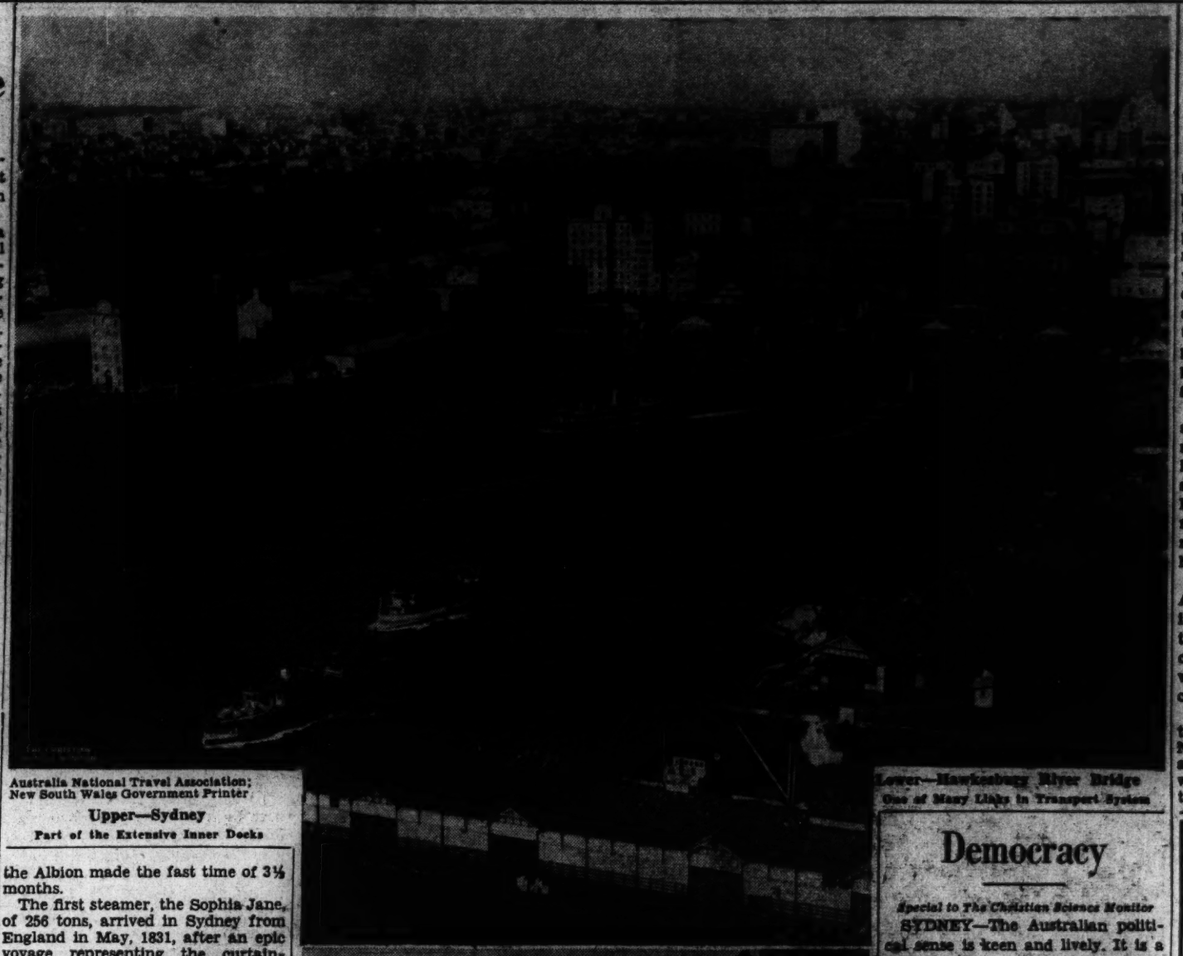
Most of the earlier merchantmen had been individualistic enterprises, but the Aberdeen Line had begun a service of sailing-ships before the arrival of the first steamboat. It maintained its allegiance to wind-driven vessels for long after steamship services were established, and it was mainly its magnificent clippers which fought off the "new-fangled" opposition for so long.

The Aberdeen Line, in conjunction with the White Star Line, still conducts passenger and cargo services in modern vessels between Britain and Australia, having more than a century's association with the southern continent's sea history.

Steamships maintained a precarious existence from the arrival of the Sophia Jane in 1831 until, in 1852, the arrival of the Chusan marked the beginning of a new era. She was the first mail steamer and was the first Peninsular and Oriental liner to reach Australia.

The opening of the Suez Canal meant a new and much shorter route for England-Australia shipping, and companies quickly seized the opportunity. The Orient and P. and O. lines remained the principal passenger-carrying services, but a dozen or more others, foreign as well as British, sprang into existence. Most of these remain today, although carrying principally cargoes. Supplemented by tramp steamers of all-nationalities, they provide the essential means of overseas trade, as essential as in the days of penal settlement.

Despite full railway connection now, the coastwise companies flourish, running large, modern liners and cargo boats.



Australia National Travel Association; New South Wales Government Printer

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One of Many Links in Transport System

School Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—Unlike the early colonists of New Zealand, the first settlers in Australia forgot completely about making provision for education. New Zealand's first ships carried prelates, priests and pedagogues; the First Fleet dropped anchor in Port Jackson, where Sydney now stands, without a schoolmaster.

Thus, although Australia has borrowed the best from methods abroad, its educational system is largely its own. It must be confessed that even after 150 years Australia is still experimenting, but this is a good sign, for it shows that the states, each of which is completely responsible for its own system, are building for the needs of the future.

Broadly, the state system of education, as distinct from "private" education conducted by church schools, is free, compulsory and secular. New South Wales being the mother state of the Commonwealth, it was natural that it should play a dominant part in the shaping of educational policy in the early days.

The pioneers in New South Wales were not long in making good their forgetfulness about education. In the beginning, however, the rudimentary system of government took little part. Several decades passed before the state, as such, began to realize the necessity for control.

For several years education was chiefly the business of the clergy.

A system of sorts evolved until 1844 when a Parliamentary select committee under Robert Lowe (later Lord Sherbrooke) reviewed what was being done in the hope of making improvements. The point to be decided was chiefly whether the state government was to give its support to general and secular teaching, or to denominational education.

The rivalry between church and state education continued until 1880 when confusion was ended by placing the control of education under a responsible Minister of the Crown and making teachers in state schools civil servants.

All the other states have done likewise, but with no real wish to close their eyes to the necessities of religious training. The secular system was decided upon chiefly to avoid the possibility of denominational conflict.

Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—The Australian political sense is keen and lively. It is a heritage of the penal settlement days. Many of the convicts who formed the bulk of the earliest white settlers were political exiles who had dared to agitate against established authority in Britain, to seek reforms of "industrial slavery," to embrace radicalism.

For the first 30 years, New South Wales remained under a despotic regime in which the power of the British Government appointees and sub-appointees was supreme. But seeds of political enlightenment were sown during those years.

There rose to the headship of the campaigns of many reformers the Australian-born William Charles Wentworth.

Politics later assumed a twofold significance—those affecting a State and those affecting the Commonwealth. Often State political issues had no Commonwealth significance, and vice versa, but the passage of 30-odd years has wiped out the strict partition. Today a party stands or falls by what it does in the State arena as well as in the Federal.

Over Mountains and Deserts, Railroads Unite Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY — Railways, spinning their steel web over Australia, have played a royal role in its development. For 80 years of Australia's progress they have been the helpmate of man in the taming of the wilderness and jungle, and in the crossing of mountain, river, plain and desert. Despite keen competition of motor vehicle and airplane, they still provide the principal means of passenger travel and goods carriage.

The Australian railways, with insignificant exceptions, are Government-owned. Private enterprise has had little encouragement and less success in building and operating lines. Governments have viewed the railways as a public utility and a national necessity. That policy has had weaknesses as well as strength.

The great business of operating Australia's 27,965 miles of railways is divided among the six States and the Commonwealth. This division of control has brought an amazing weakness, which has become, financially at least, an insoluble problem.

Interstate jealousy of pre-Federation days led to different gauges. New South Wales adopted the standard of 4ft. 8½in. Victoria followed with a 5ft. 3in. gauge. South Australia went for a 3ft. 6in. gauge, which Queensland and Western Australia also adopted. Tasmania, as an island State, was outside the realm of what became the national break-of-gauge controversy. The commonsense of the 1930's has resulted in alleviation of the discomforts, losses and inconvenience caused by the change of gauge at State borders, but the problem still exists at the two principal border main-line crossings—from New South Wales into Victoria, and from Victoria into South Australia.

Railway construction in Australia had its birth in a public meeting in Sydney early in 1846. A company was formed to build the first line, and construction began in 1850.

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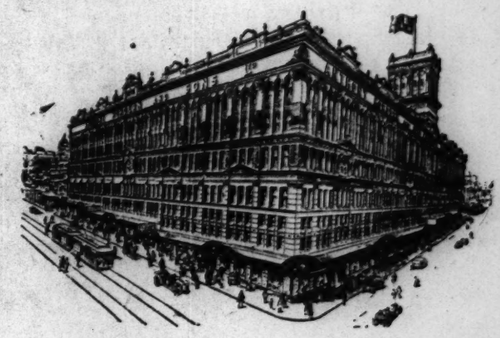
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Transferred to Haymarket	1856
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Daring Deeds Of Explorers Evoke Homage

Cities and Engineering Works Rise on Trails Blazed by Explorers

By M. R. Lamshed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE—In its exploration Australia has a chapter of national history inspiring for the courage and resolution of its pathfinders, whose deeds have seldom been surpassed.

To appreciate their task, it is necessary to remember that the interior of the continent, an area about three quarters of the whole, is a harsh, arid land, where there is no open water, and where the summer heat is burning. The fertile part of the continent, naturally the first to attract settlement, lies in a comparatively narrow border round the eastern and part of the southern and western coast, reaching its greatest width on the Pacific. Beyond this coastal fringe the hinterland deteriorates, and finally becomes the vast near-desert, a region of huge salt lakes, denuded mountains and consolidated sand dunes where normally the only vegetation is stunted trees, mulga and drought-resistant herbage.

Deserts Bloom

Yet every 10 years or so, when heavy rain falls, the dormant vegetation of the desert springs up miraculously. Great tracts become as green as an alfalfa field with grass, and as bright as a garden with flowers. The only inhabitants of that region when white men first came to Australia were nomad blacks, who wandered from waterhole to waterhole. Even those supplies were scattered and scanty, and often hidden.

Adelaide
King William Street

Because of that geographical layout, Australian exploration fell fairly naturally into four divisions. First, there was the search westward from the first points of settlement and the attempt to solve the mystery of the rivers which flow inland from the eastern mountain chain. Second, the attempts to penetrate from the settlements on the southern shore, through the forbidding center, to tiny outposts on the northern coastline. Third, the crossing of the continent from east to west. Fourth, the last, and comparatively easy, task of piercing the part of the continent left untouched by the south-north and east-west crossings.

First Explorers

The searchers from the first white settlement on Port Jackson, which is now Sydney, found rich grazing country beyond the Blue Mountains, penetrated as far north as the river on which Brisbane now stands, and as far south as Port Philip Bay, beside which Melbourne has been reared. These early explorers discovered splendid rivers which, it was thought, must drain westward into a mediterranean sea. Oxley, Hume and Hovell, the leaders of the parties, are commemorated in the names of these streams.

Their work, however, was only the prelude to the great age of Australian exploration. Capt. Charles Sturt was its first great exemplar. Driving a bullock team hundreds of miles overland, he reached the rivers, put together a frame boat, and set out into the unknown with a crew of convicts and soldiers. They discovered Australia's greatest waterways, the Murray and the Darling, which have a combined length of 3000 miles. Months later, weary from labor and privation, they found where the Murray debouched into large shallow lakes before discharging its waters into the ocean over a dangerous bar.

Bitterly grieved, for he had hoped to find a passage whereby ships might sail into the heart of the continent, Sturt set about the 1000-mile journey upstream with food and strength wellnigh gone. Every day it seemed must be their last, but he and his men pulled on, conquering despair and reached safety.

Others followed by water and land, bringing sheep and cattle. Many fell victims to marauding blacks, for this was Australia's parallel of America's covered wagon trail which led over the prairies to Sacramento.

South to North

The crossing of the continent from south to north, even more hazardous, was marked by the most memorable tragedy of Australian exploration, the Burke and Wills disaster. Sturt had been one of the first to make the attempt. Leaving the River Darling, he had struck inland, but in the center of the continent had been barred by a great stony desert reaching as far as the eye could descry and resisting his desperate efforts to cross it. Caught by a fierce summer, in which travel was impossible, he and his party lived underground in man-made caverns. Even there the ink dried on his pen before he could make entries in his log.

Burke and Wills, Melbourne men, were leaders of an ambitious Victorian expedition. Outreaching Sturt's limit, they and two companions hurried on, telling the others to follow more slowly and establish a depot against their return. Despite great privation, the four reached tidal waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and then started back.

At length, with supplies gone, three of them struggled back to the depot. Cruelly, it had been abandoned only that day under the belief that the leaders must have perished. Thus fearfully left alone unprovided for in the wilderness, Burke and Wills, and their companion, King, wandered about like savages for months, subsisting on seeds and roots given them by the blacks. Burke and Wills succumbed, but after months of great distress, King was found by rescue parties.

For 10 years the struggle went on before the honor of crossing from ocean to ocean fell to John M. Duall Stuart, a Scots draftsman, who had been to the Stony Desert with Sturt.

It was now until 1862 that his party, after fighting its way through the center, and then up through the Northern Territory coast, through the fringing mangroves on the northern shore and cried ecstatically, "The sea, the sea!"

East to West

The crossing from east to west evoked equal heroism and another tragedy. Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, having made a journey of 3000 miles from Brisbane to a military outpost near where Darwin stands now, essayed to make the east to west crossing through the center of the continent. He set out in 1847 with a well-equipped party. When he didn't return, he was traced for some distance, but had vanished utterly.

Despite a dozen search parties, no authenticated trace of the party has ever been found, or any satisfactory theory for its disappearance established.

The successful crossing, made around the head of the Great Australian Bight, immortalized the name of Edward John Eyre, afterwards Governor of Jamaica, for it was accomplished by unexcelled bravery in the face of great odds. After unsuccessful efforts to strike westward from the headwaters of Spencer Gulf in South Australia, Eyre decided to follow the southern coastal route. Notwithstanding determined efforts against desert and extreme heat, he was twice beaten back.

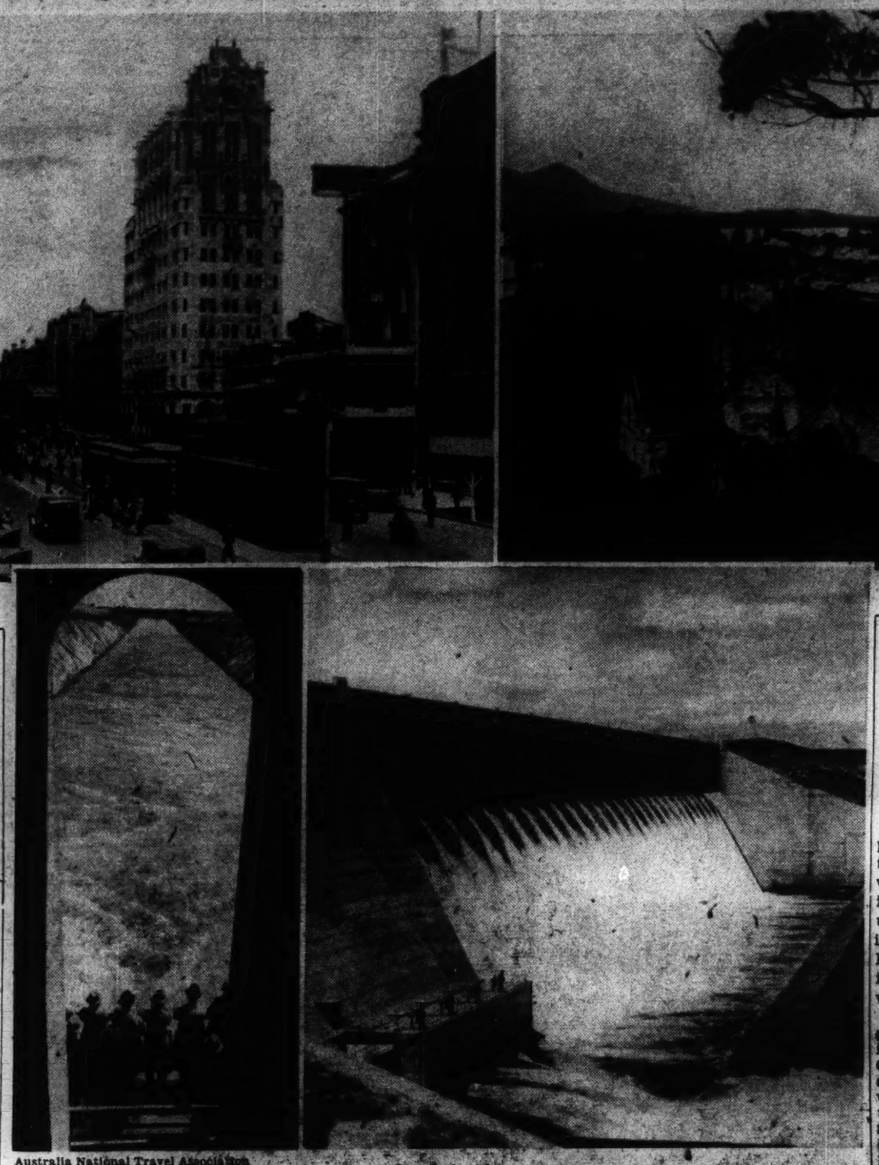
Then, in an access of rashness, he sent back all of his party but a white overseer named Baxter and three black boys, and resolved on a desperate throw. "The bridge is broken down behind us. We must succeed or perish," he wrote.

West to East

At last they were cheered by signs of civilization, and one day, to their unbounded joy, they sighted a French whaling vessel sheltering in a cove. Their signal was seen, they were taken aboard, clothed and fed, and, after recuperating, were set on shore to make their way to Albany and Perth.

That was in 1839. It was not until 1874 that the crossing was made from west to east by John Forrest, later Premier of Western Australia, and Australia's first and only peer. Assisted by camels, his journey was not so desperate, though arduous enough in all conscience, for he traversed 17 degrees of desert. Later, he made the return journey.

That closed the great age of exploration, although there was still much to be done to fill in the knowledge of the great tract lying west of Stuart's tracks and north of Eyre's. It was penetrated by Giles, Gosse and Warburton, the last named making a memorable journey of 2000 miles, triumphing over intense heat and lack of water, and narrowly escaping destruction as the expedition, at the extreme of weakness, struggled through to the outposts of settlement in Western Australia. Ironically, all that all three found was desert.



Australia National Travel Association

Water for Fields
Irrigation Canal at Tatura, Vic.

Hume Weir
Vast Three-State and Commonwealth Project Recently Completed on the Murray River

Scene in Tasmania
Ruins at Port Arthur, Near Hobart

Irrigation Works Win Rich Lands From Dry Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—Irrigation has played a part in Australian history for only the last third of its 150 years of white settlement. The general policy is now not to promote settlement in unoccupied regions, but to make existing settlement closer by purchasing large pastoral estates for subdivision into farms of suitable area for cultivation.

Australia's first experiment in irrigation followed the commissioning in 1885 of the Chaffey brothers, George and William, Californian engineers, to visit Australia to investigate the prospects of harnessing the Murray River, bordering New South Wales and Victoria. The Chaffeys, by a pumping system at Mildura, 700 miles from the Murray's mouth, converted a sheep run of scorching, red, sandy soil into a fertile area. This area now, 50 years later, is closely-settled, with beautiful vineyards and fruit farms and a modern town, producing more than £1,000,000 worth of dried fruit a year.

New South Wales

The Chaffeys had a similar success with Renmark, in South Australia 350 miles from the Murray's mouth, and this also is now a thriving irrigation settlement.

New South Wales was slow to follow the example of Victoria and South Australia in harnessing the Murray's waters. It made little or no use of them, with the exception of a few small private undertakings, and a small Government scheme at Wentworth, in the extreme south-west of the State.

Over a number of years, however, the New South Wales authorities investigated projects for irrigating millions of acres of country adjacent to the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan rivers. It became evident that the provision of an adequate water supply for other than domestic purposes was essential to the well-being of all farming industries, and particularly in a country liable to dry seasons over extensive areas.

Burrinjuck Dam

A large proportion of the State receives an adequate and regular rainfall, but in a considerable extent of country all requisite factors exist for success in agricultural pursuits except only a constant water supply. The recognition of the fact that a huge area suitable for cultivation might be made available for close-settlement led to the decision to construct the Burrinjuck Dam, which pioneered large-scale irrigation and conservation in Australia, and which, until the recent completion of the Hume Dam, was the largest in this country. It converted a huge stretch of almost treeless plains into a veritable Garden of Eden.

The main features of the scheme include the storage dam across the Murrumbidgee to retain floodwaters which are released during the dry summer months and diverted by a weir 240 miles from the dam into a main canal, four main branch canals, and hundreds of subsidiary canals and distributing channels throughout the 200,000 acres of the irrigation area.

Tasmania: Eldest Daughter And Garden State of South

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Van Diemen's Land, as Tasmania was originally known, had been visited by the French explorers Marion du Fresne in 1772 and Admiral Bruny d'Entrecasteaux in 1792 and it was rumored in 1803 to Gov. Phillip Gidley King of New South Wales that this southern land had been selected for occupation by the French.

Governor King decided to forestall the French. He dispatched John Bowen, a young lieutenant of the Royal Navy, to make a settlement on the shores of the River Derwent in the southeast of Van Diemen's Land.

Here he landed on Sept. 12, 1803, with his company of convicts, soldiers and a few free settlers, making a total of 49 persons altogether, of whom 13 were women and children, and so New South Wales' first daughter colony began her career.

Port Phillip

Meanwhile, as a result of King's despatches, the British Government had sent Lieut. Col. David Collins, of the Royal Marines, to form another settlement, this time at Port Phillip. He left Port Phillip on Jan. 30, 1804, bound for the Derwent where he arrived on Feb. 5.

The next day, an inspection of the Risdon settlement convinced him of the unsuitability of that site. After detailed examination of a considerable stretch of the western shore, he decided to make his settlement at the picturesque spot which he named Sullivan's Cove and which now forms part of the harbor of Hobart.

In the latter part of last century came discoveries of gold and coal in northern Tasmania, rich tin deposits at Mt. Bischoff in the west and Derby in the east, silver and lead at Mt. Zeehan and copper at Mt. Lyell. The state entered on a new era. Practically every known mineral is found in Tasmania from asbestos to zinc. The value of the mineral output up to June 30, 1936, was over £66,000,000.

Manufactures were slow in starting and at first consisted of woollen goods and jam, but with the production of cheap electric power, there have come large industrial undertakings for the manufacture of zinc, confectionery, cement, pottery and other commodities.

With its great variety of scenery and its equable climate, Tasmania has naturally become a tourist resort not only for the rest of Australia but for other countries as well. The Government Tourist Department caters efficiently for those wishing to visit the state, which has been called "the playground of Australia" and the "garden state."

The population of Tasmania is nearly 230,000 and many people are attracted to the state because the amenities of life are more easily accessible and come within the range of very moderate incomes. Taxation is not particularly heavy, the prices of food and clothing are not high, education, both primary and secondary, is free.

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Aim to Keep Pacific True To Its Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—European statesmen, occupied for nearly 20 years with unhappy postwar strains and stresses, have regarded the Pacific Ocean as an international backwater and its peoples — especially its English-speaking peoples—have been content with their comparative isolation from Old World flurries.

But the Pacific position is changing. The warring political theories of Europe are reaching across the world and South Pacific democracies are beginning to look to a more friendly non-military alliance with the United States as the best assurance of Pacific peace.

The termination of the Washington Treaty opened the Pacific to an armaments race that could become as menacing as those in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. With this in mind, Australian Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons made the Pacific a vital issue at the recent London Imperial Conference; he suggested that Great Britain should sponsor a "regional understanding and pact of nonaggression with the countries bordering the Pacific."

Pacific Powers

This ideal would involve the major co-operation of the United States, Japan and Soviet Russia, as well as three nations of the British Commonwealth—Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Of these countries, the English-speaking ones share more than language. They practise a common belief in democracy and they each shelter behind restrictive trade barriers which students believe will have to be modified to make way for the peace safeguards bred more freely by inter-trade than by armaments.

Australia has actually looked to her Pacific obligations before, but never at a time when San Francisco was within 50 air hours of the New Zealand which Kingsford Smith and other Tasman Sea fliers have proved is 12 hours close to Sydney.

Edward Barton, first Prime Minister of Federated Australia, regarded as an Australian bulwark the great chain of islands curving in a broken line from New Guinea, now an Australian mandate, to New Zealand. Together with the fluent Alfred Deakin he preached a policy of Pacific goodwill and, although a strong Protectionist, suggested those islands should be brought closer to Australian interests by liberal trade concessions.

Barton and Deakin

In that more leisurely transport age, the 68,000,000 square miles of Pacific Ocean were themselves regarded as a sufficient Australian peace safeguard and the proposals were sidetracked. Those who came after Barton and Deakin were too busy satisfying the internal legislative demands of a growing continent to be worried by Pacific visions.

Soviet Russia was born during this period and its political ideas were propagated throughout the world. Militarist Japan became a great industrial nation without losing much of its militarism—and, as the American Willard Price has observed, its nationals have peacefully penetrated southward to beyond the Equator. They have also so thoroughly settled the islands north of the Equator, held under mandate from the League of Nations, that transfer to any other control, save by force, is out of the question.

And the Japanese are good colonizers. With a vitality that characterized an earlier Britain, they are colonizing for the future. And the more restless of their seadogs have already gained a stranglehold on pearl fishing in North Australian waters and a knowledge of that stretch of coast-line equalled by few Australians.

This is the new Pacific. The modern tendency is for international problems to develop on a regional basis. Australia realizes that her place is solely in the Pacific—and she would infinitely prefer a Pacific true to its label.

Defense Policy

However, in accordance with British rearmament policy, she believes she can best serve herself and the peace ideal by making adequate provision for her own defense; aerial and coastal defenses are being expanded and mechanized land forces increased.

Broad details of British defense plans for the Pacific, just cabled from London, include the establishment through 1938 of additional long-range bombing squadrons in Ceylon and at Singapore and Hong Kong. Indian, Burmese and Malayan air force squadrons are also being expanded. It has been predicted, also in London, that reconnaissance flights will probably be made late this year to test the practicability of rushing planes to a Pacific base from which the communication lines of an attacking fleet could be harried.

Canada has just inaugurated a £2,000,000 sterling Pacific Coast program of air and sea defense. New Zealand is expanding its internal air force. If arms can ensure peace, the Pacific should soon be ringed with a status quo of steel.

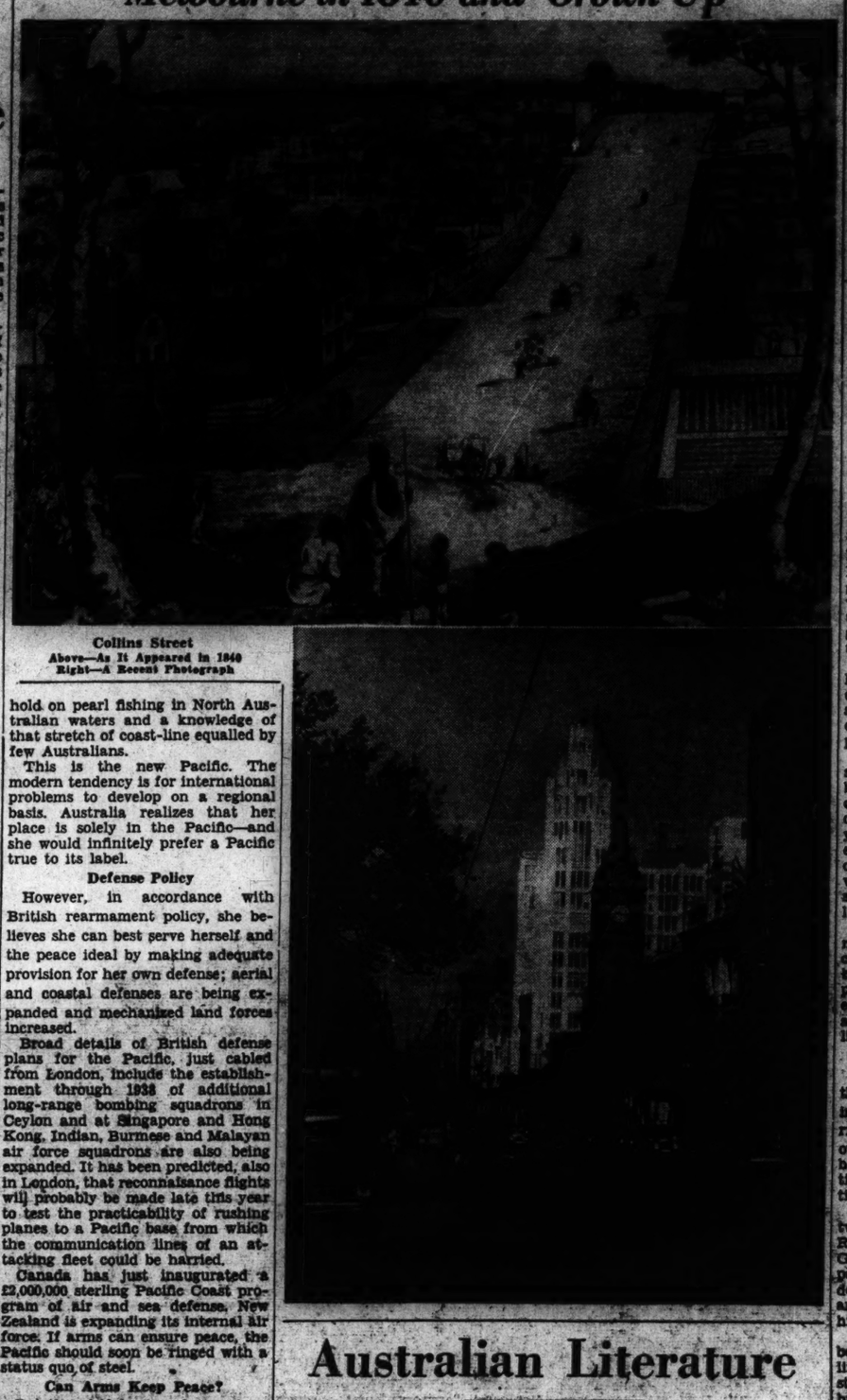
Can Arms Keep Peace?

But thoughtful, peace-loving Australians are deriving their greatest satisfaction from the increasing evidence of a closer United States-British relationship. Governments at London and Washington, both of which are national expressions of an existing belief in democracy, appear to be moving toward a friendly understanding in matters that vitally concern both. This by no means infers a military understanding, but one affecting the sore problems of trade and finance over which past wars have developed in most parts of the world.

Peter Fraser, acting Labor Prime Minister of New Zealand, applied a common Australian and New Zealand peace hope to aviation when he recently expressed the belief that the British Commonwealth and the United States should "co-operate in the friendliest spirit in the development of trans-Pacific aviation."

This statement was made after the Pan-American Airways flying boat successfully surveyed the sea-route to Auckland and proved that New Zealand and Australia could be brought permanently into the closer United States contact it is believed will presage common efforts to keep the Pacific in conformity with its name.

Melbourne in 1840 and 'Grown Up'



Collins Street
Above—As It Appeared in 1840
Right—A Recent Photograph

Australian Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — It is perhaps more than a coincidence that on this date of Australia's sesquicentennial, two of Sydney's chief writers are said to be engaged on a book about Phillip. Captain Phillip was Sydney's first Governor who planted the British Flag at Sydney Cove in 1788, the year from which Australia dates its history. The authors compositely known as M. Barnard Eldershaw, have hitherto published only novels, usual historical; this present Phillippic promises to be history.

What would Captain Phillip, or one of his literary companions, if he came back to life today, think of the books Australians have produced in these 150 years? Perhaps the Barnard-Eldershaw study will show if he had any interest in the subject. If he hoped for nothing, we may seem to have done pretty well; if his hopes were high, we may disappoint them, except, perhaps, in more recent years.

It may seem a simple story. The first 50 years' efforts were little but hesitation and apology, flabbily sardonic as in the verse of Barron Field, or conventional. The air is momentarily punctured by rocketing assertions about Australia's far-off future, uttered by Wentworth in his prize university poem; but his arrow seemed to miss the mark and it had no successors. There were some periodicals in Sydney, recording the events of the tentative little colony; the printing press was not without exercise, but serious literature was imported.

During the second 50 years, there was an increase in periodicals, and a few books of verse, some important, like those of Harpur, appeared quietly.

The third fifty years: The book growing most definitely out of its camp-fire elements, "Such Is Life," has this year escaped the fate of a classic—which it is said to be—and been put back into circulation by a new edition, the third in 33 years. Together with the pungent short stories of mateship by Henry Lawson, some of the loosely strung ballads by Banjo Paterson and his fellows, and some echoes of folk themes among the work of our lyric poets, Tom Collins' "Such Is Life," in its whimsical length and strength, imaginatively evokes the life and outlook of the bushman in Australia.

What will the literature of Australia bring forth in its second 150 years?

Victoria's Water Projects

By H. H. Ryall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

State control over rivers and all natural sources of water supply in Victoria began in 1886. Complete nationalization came in 1905. State control over electricity supply undertakings dates from 1919.

When the great drought of 1900-02 had practically the whole of Australia in its grip, the capacity of Victoria's storage reservoir was 172,000 acre-feet. Today it is 1,900,000 acre-feet, or 530,000,000,000 gallons. Works under construction will bring the total to 2,368,000 acre-feet, or 644,000,000,000 gallons. One quarter of Victoria's 56,000,000 acres is supplied artificially with water. The two principal storage systems are on the Murray and the Goulburn Rivers.

For 1200 of its 1520 miles, the Murray—Australia's longest river—is the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales. The huge Hume reservoir was opened in January, where water covering an area of 62 square miles has been impounded. Present capacity of 1,250,000 acre-feet may eventually be increased to 2,000,000 acre-feet, and will permit later the possibility of hydroelectric generation.

Costing about £12,000,000, the Hume reservoir was part of the works undertaken conjointly by the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia.

Completion of the Hume reservoir will make possible large additions to the schemes by which Victoria had already irrigated half a million acres through 1750 miles of channels from the Murray.

Cabinet Holds Meeting By Means of Radiophone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The Commonwealth Ministry wrote its own line into the history of the 1937 Imperial Conference by holding a full Cabinet meeting by radiophone between those of its members in London and those who had remained in Canberra, 13,000 miles away.

In Canberra each minister was supplied with a headphone with which to follow the conversation. There was a microphone in front of Dr. Page, and he held an animated conversation with those at the other end, covering important business.

Australia, Land of Contrast; Modern Cities and the Bush

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — Visitors in increasing numbers journeying across the colorful Pacific and from the Old World, are today discovering for themselves the size and beauty of the great cities of Australia. It is the oldest of continents geologically, but in civilisation the newest.

They are rather amazed to find in Australia all the amenities of the older-established countries, the tall and handsome buildings, the tree-lined boulevards, and the beautiful garden homes bathed in brilliant sunshine.

The striking contrast between the highly civilised foreground of the coastal cities and the wild background of the bush, where everything is new and strange, so unlike anything in any other land, makes Australia one of the most appealing countries in a travel-loving world that seeks insistently the new.

Into the Bush

From cobalt skies, the brilliant sunshine filters through the long, pendant leaves of the giant eucalypts to shine on the lesser growth of golden wattles, green musk and dogwood bushes with their white flowers, to pierce the deep shadows of fern gullies and light the delicate fronds that hang over crystal-clear streams.

That is the Australian "bush," the haunt of chattering, gaudy parrots, of crested cockatoos, of gaily-colored song birds, of the lyre-bird, greatest of all mimics, and of strange marsupials.

The sunshine warms the clear sands of long beaches thronged with bronzed battalions of bathers. Each city possesses its miles of beaches conveniently close at hand, and beyond the beaches stretches the sea, emerald-green in the shallows, a deep blue on the horizon, creaming white with the breakers, and all sparkling with countless points of light under the southern sun.

The visitor must, of course, first make acquaintance with the capital cities of the States lying on the seaboard—modern cities all, two with populations of over one million, and each a thriving center of business and industry, with miles of sunlit beach and mountain playground.

Major Cities

Perth, the western gateway to the continent, to which visitors sailing from the Old World first come, rises above the wide blue stretches of Melville and Perth Waters, with blue ranges beyond, in a truly beautiful setting; gold and wheat and timber are in the background.

Adelaide lies on a level plain between the picturesque Mt. Lofty Ranges and the sapphire waters of Gulf St. Vincent, a city of churches, parklands and wide boulevards set down amid orange and olive groves and vineyards on the adjacent foothills.

Then comes million-peopled Melbourne with its bustling, broad, tree-lined and symmetrically planned streets and boulevards, its tall, clean buildings and far-flung garden suburbs, its miles of curving beaches round the huge Port Phillip Bay, and its lovely hill country in the near-by Dandenongs.

Harbor waters lively with shuttling ferries, the coming and going of liners and freighters to the ports of the world, red roofs half hidden in foliage above the twists and turns of the sparkling waters, and high above, the colossal steel arch of the bridge that links the suburban North Shore to the city of towering buildings—such is the first glimpse of Sydney, Australia's oldest, gayest, and greatest city, and the second largest under the British Crown.

Brisbane, Canberra

Northward again, hilly Brisbane stands beside its wide and winding river in perennial sunshine, its streets and gardens set with vividly-flowering trees and waving palms, its quaintly picturesque homes built high on latticed, creeper-clad stilts and its outskirts tropical with thriving plantations of pineapples, bananas, custard-apples, granadillas, and spreading mango trees.

And Canberra, the Federal Capital, which is growing up on modern lines and promises to become a great cultural center, lies in a vast amphitheater in the foothills of the Australian Alps, 200 miles southwest of Sydney, a garden city of wattle blossoms, of flowering peaches, of long avenues of decorative trees, of white buildings, and of thousands of tulips to transform its wide, green spaces during the springtime of the year.

Far apart are Hobart and Darwin, the former the capital of the island State of Tasmania, the other of the Northern Territory and now Australia's front door for aerial transport. Hobart, on the wide and beautiful Derwent at the foot of lofty Mt. Wellington, with oaks and elms and poplars, its century-old homes and its memories of the past, has an air of Old England.

Tropical, polyglot Darwin lies high on its red bluff above the magnificent bay.

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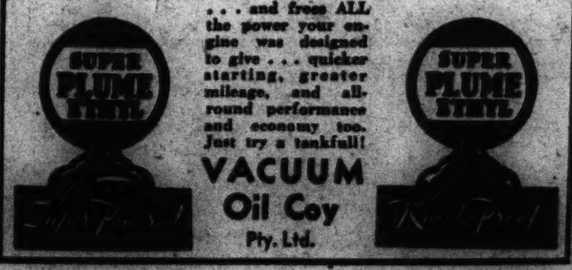

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The Home Forum

The Fifth Piece Of Baggage

WHEN we are at home, Rose and I maintain independent banking accounts; but when on holiday, and especially if foreign money is involved, I hold the purse for both. Consequently, when Rose wanted to go shopping in New York on the morning after our arrival from England, she began by asking me for a substantial sum in dollars.

"Things cost a lot," she said, "when you don't know your way about." I gave her what she asked, together with full directions about the number of cents to a nickel, dime and quarter respectively, and she departed in the direction of Fifth Avenue.

It was not her first visit there. On the previous evening, within half an hour of our arrival, we had made a voyage through the principal thoroughfares of the city, seated on the floor of a taxi in order to get a better view of our first skyscrapers. But all we had seen was the night sky, patterned to an incredible height by glowing windows, as if a million people had each said: "Why should my window look up from the solid earth? It shall look down on the earth from the inhabited sky."

* * *

ARRIVED ON FIFTH Avenue the next morning, Rose soon made her first purchase, a hat. It cost three dollars and was not really quite her style; but, when the girl attending her said: "Oh, honey, you'll enjoy yourself in that," instead of the "That will suit you, Madam," more customary in England, there was nothing to do but buy it. On our return home, it was dyed and altered beyond recognition by a London milliner and at a cost considerably in excess of three dollars, but it always retained its designation as "my New York hat."

Rose next sought out a window that had caught her attention the night before with a vivid array of kitchenware, a dazzling window of white spotted and slashed with red. In male circles, it is a matter of ordinary comment that a woman will readily travel vast distances, at great expense of time and money, to obtain what she calls a shopping bargain; but I doubt if any woman, except my wife, has travelled over two thousand miles each way to buy and bring back a rubbish bin costing twenty-five cents. This bin was in white enamel, sprinkled with tiny sprigs of red flowers and with a red interior. Schemes of decoration in our home are not confined to the front rooms, but penetrate from these right through kitchen and bathroom to lumber and tool cupboards; and here in New York was the exact bin for which, till now, our kitchen had besought us in vain.

* * *

THE POSSESSION OF SO commodious a receptacle in which to store further purchases encouraged the buying of numerous objects of all sizes and shapes which would never have been got home separately. There was a ten cent tin of raspberry ice mixture, destined after three months to bring a breath of New York to an English Christmas dinner table; a pound of pecan nuts for a friend who salted nuts and made preserves in a modern and somewhat cubist country house, described by the local rustics as "that there jam factory"; and an umbrella in scarlet oilskin, and a pair of blue vases, and some maple candy, and some chequered kettle-holders, and many other prizes small and great. Rose returned to our hotel just in time for lunch, utterly satisfied with her morning's expenditure of six dollars and fifty cents, and handed me back what I had given her scarcely broken into.

* * *

ON SAILING FROM Southampton, our baggage had consisted of four smart suitcases, two of them made additionally impressive by large and only partially obscured labels: "United Kingdom Delegation, via Lausanne"; "Foreign Office, London", and the like; relics of an international conference which the suitcases had recently attended in Switzerland. On our return journey they had a new companion, the kitchen bin, looking quite at home among them and wrapped in a shopping folder for protection against the vicissitudes of travel. It was packed with all our New York purchases and had on top an itemized price-list, recording its contents from the "Packet of hairpins in gilt case, 5 cents" to the "Felt hat, $3."

"Anything to declare?" asked the customs officer. We pointed efficiently to our fifth piece of baggage, total value not quite thirty shillings sterling, and handed him the list.

P. J. H. H.

Mirage

THE sunset now is delicate though burning,
A pale and shell-like fire athwart the sky
Bending to where the sea lies still and yearning,
Hushed in the silence to a half-heard sigh.
How hot the earth was! Now its calmed desire
Gently lets fall the toys of its demands,
Spreads out its robes and all its green attire
And lies half dreaming upon the shining sands.

Look seaward now—within the fitful haze
Rise cliffs and towers that shift and fade and grow,
Faint rose and violet, unknown to day's
Wide staring eyes, islands that mariners know
They must not gaze too long upon, unshaken,
Lest in the deepening night they too be taken.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

By Courtesy of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Maryland, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RAILWAY CARRIAGE, SUMMER: *A Painting by Honoré Daumier*

CARICATURISTS, in the very nature of their specialization, dwell upon the foibles of man. It is common practice among them to stress what is grotesque, awkward, unpleasant in the subject which they choose to ridicule. Where the artist aims to perfect or exalt his subject, the caricaturist rips away disguise, exposes folly. Like the satirist in literature, his wit and craftsmanship seem to be sharpened by what embitters or what arouses in him a cynical amusement. The caricaturist is endowed with a special insight which is deepened and influenced by some personal bias, some temperamental vagary. Great caricaturists in art have taught men valuable lessons. Hogarth, Goya, Daumier were trenchant critics and their portrayals are considered important social documents of their time.

Honoré Daumier was the greatest French caricaturist of the nineteenth century. Others there were who lampooned their fellowmen, but none possessed Daumier's great gift for drawing and painting. With all the force which sensitive draftsmanship, dramatic lighting, pertinent accent, marked rhythm can bring to bear, Daumier exposed the less commendable aims and activities of his fellowmen. What a writer like Dickens contrived in forceful phrase, Daumier molded in form, fixed in design.

Although Daumier could and often did depict what he considered ludicrous in man, he could shift and represent the admirable traits as well. Then the barbs fell from his brush, and he portrayed human beings with warmth, dignity, fortitude. Like Rembrandt, whom he admired and studied, he seemed to discover the most appealing of human qualities in humbler and impoverished folk. He could endow the features of a peasant or of a washerwoman with the fine monumental reserve of a Madonna by Piero della Francesca; in the third-class railway carriage, he could discern such feminine grace as Watteau or Fragonard sought at royal fêtes.

Railway stations and railway carriages seemed favorite subjects of Daumier. Therein he found varied types of people in action and repose, dashing about, waiting patiently, meditating upon what they had left behind or what they were about to encounter. This drawing, in the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, shows some passengers on their way. Daumier drew four portraits with a sensitive, quivering line which seems restless and uncertain and yet envisions some extraordinary and unmistakable characters. How well the line serves him; its very tentativeness seems to convey texture, warmth, the atmosphere itself. How accurately he observed the posture of a woman reading! We feel we know the very cast of thought of the two men, and the woman who watches the passing landscape. Daumier had the gift of suggesting depth, space, bulk with great conviction. Light was an important instrument in his design; he used it for accent, for dramatic import, for gaining a stronger illusion of depth. This is not the literal lighting of a naturalist painter.

Daumier worked with his materials, not in the manner of an illustrator, but as a painter who appreciated his medium far beyond its literary or critical purpose.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Yorkshire Shepherd

AMONG the shepherds of the eastern slopes of the Pennine Hills few were better known in the early years of the nineteenth century than Peregrine Ibbotson. A shepherd all his life, as his father and grandfather had been before him, he nevertheless belonged to a family that had once owned wide tracts of land in Yorkshire. . .

Below, in the dale, lay the villages with their clustered farmsteads and their square-towered churches of Norman foundation. Round about his steading, which was screened by sycamores from the westerly gales, lay the mountain pastures, broken by terraces of limestone rock. Above, where the limestone yields place to the millstone, were the high moors and fells, where grouse, curlews and merlins nested among the heather, and hardy, blue-faced sheep browsed on the mountain herbage.

It was Peregrine's duty to shepherd on these unenclosed moors the sheep and lambs which belonged to the farmers in the dale below. Each farmer was allowed by immemorial custom to pasture so many sheep on the moors, the number being determined by the acreage of his farm. . . . The farmers, with their dogs in attendance, would drive their sheep and lambs up the steep, zigzagging path that led to Peregrine's steading, and there the old shepherd would receive his charges. Dressed in his white linen smock, his crook in his hand, and his white beard lifted by the wind, he would take his place at the mouth of the rocky defile below his house. . . . There was dignity in every movement and gesture, and the act of receiving the farmers' flocks was invested by him with ritual solemnity. He gave to each farmer in turn a formal greeting, and then proceeded to count the sheep and lambs that the dogs had been trained to drive slowly past him in single file. He knew every farmer's "stint" or allowance, and stern were his words to the man who tried to exceed his proper number. . .

When the farmers had taken their leave Peregrine would pay a visit to the pens to see that all the sheep were properly marked and in a fit condition for a moorland life. Next morning he opened the pens and took the ewes and lambs on to the moors.

For the next ten months they were under his sole charge, except during the short periods of time when they had to be brought down to the farms. The first occasion was "clipping-time," at the end of June, before the hay harvest began. Then, on the first of September, they returned to the dale in order that the ram lambs might be taken from the flocks and sold at the September fairs. Once again, before winter set in, the farmers demanded their sheep of Peregrine in order to anoint them with a salve of tar, butter and grease, which would keep out the wet. For the rest the flocks remained with Peregrine on the moors, and it was his duty to drive them from one part to another when change of herbage required it.—From "Tales of the Ridings" by F. W. MOORMAN (London: Elkin Mathews).

Ferns in the Sierra

ANOTHER glorious Sierra day in which one seems to be dissolved and absorbed and sent pulsing onward we know not where. Life seems neither long nor short, and we take no more heed to save time or make haste than do the trees and stars. This is true freedom, a good practical sort of immortality. Yonder rises another white sky-land. How sharply the yellow spires and the palm-like crowns of the sugar pines are outlined on its smooth white domes. And hark! the grand thunder billows booming, rolling from ridge to ridge, followed by the faithful shower.

A good many herbaceous plants come thus far up the mountains from the plains, and are now in flower, two months later than their lowland relatives. Saw a few columbines today. Most of the ferns are in their prime—rock ferns on the sunny hillsides, cheilanthes, pellaea, gymnogramme, woodwardia, aspidium, woodsia along the stream banks, and the common Pteris aquilina on sandy flats. This last, however common, is here making shows of strong, exuberant, abounding beauty to set the botanist wild with admiration. I measured some scarce full grown that are more than seven feet high. Though the commonest and most widely distributed of all ferns, I might almost say that I never saw it before. The broad-shouldered fronds held high on smooth stout stalks growing close together, overleaning and overlapping, make a complete ceiling, beneath which one may walk erect over several acres without being seen, as if beneath a roof. And how soft and lovely the light streaming through this living ceiling, revealing the arching branching ribs and veins of the fronds as the framework of countless panes of pale green and yello'- plant-glass nicely fitted together—a fairyland created out of the commonest fern-stuff.

The smaller animals wander about as if in a tropical forest. I saw the entire flock of sheep vanish at one side of a patch and reappear a hundred yards farther on at the other, their progress betrayed only by the jerking and trembling of the fronds; and strange to say very few of the stout woody stalks were broken. I sat a long time beneath the tallest fronds, and never enjoyed anything in the way of a bower of wild leaves more strangely impressive.—From "My First Summer in the Sierra," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Transition

PRESS no more too close upon me
With your loveliness, O earth!
You would hold me with the worth
Of your fair mornings and the free
Peace of your evenings. The still white
Majesty of snow-drenched hills,
Wooing meadows, singing rills,
Would fetter me. Yet all these bright
Lovely bonds I rise above.
I claim your promise—oh, press
Not too close upon me! Less
I love you that I more may love.

NELLIE B. MACE

Impersonal Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TENDENCY common to mankind is to personalize good, that is, to regard as originating in human personality the good which we see manifested in noble, generous, and unselfish acts. This tendency serves to exalt human personality, since it springs from a regard of a person as both the source and the instrument of good. Those who accept Jesus as the true Exemplar of right motives and acts, of all righteous living, find perfect instruction on this problem in an incident related in the Gospel of Matthew. When someone accosted Jesus as "Good Master," immediately he denied the characterization thus: "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." Thus did the Founder of Christianity deny personal good, that is, that good had its source in a person. Rather did he refer his inquirers to God, the source of all good, of all reality.

The conclusion that good does not inhere primarily in human personality may raise the question, "Does not a good man deserve to be recognized and honored for his goodness?" And the answer is, "Most assuredly." But while credit is due him for the choosing of good rather than evil, yet it does not detract from the credit he deserves to recognize the fundamental fact that since God is both infinite and good, there is no other source from which good can emanate. The mental habit of referring all good to its divine source lessens the unfortunate tendency to flatter human personality, rather does it exalt Deity, glorify God of whom we declare in the Lord's Prayer, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

A weakness also common to humanity is to believe in a person as the creator as well as the doer of good. This in itself again attributes to mortals what in reality belongs only to God as Father and creator of all. The human need is to gain a love for good, for honesty, integrity, kindness, mercy, justice, righteousness—in short, for all the qualities which inhere primarily in the Godhead. And a mortal possesses these qualities in proportion as he adopts and expresses them. Thus he comes into something of the divine heritage which belongs to the children of God.

Surely nothing can be lost, but much may be gained, in this ascribing of all that is good, true, and beautiful to its divine source. For it accustoms one to look to God for good, for all that blesses and exalts human experience. Jesus knew that his effectiveness as a doer of good works, in healing and redeeming mortals from sickness and sin, was from on high. Did he not definitely posit all his capability in his divine source when he declared (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing"; and again, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (John 14:10)? This attribution did not lessen his power or limit his expression of good. Rather did it enhance both, for thus did he claim his relationship with God, who is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, that is, possessed of all power, all wisdom, and who is ever present.

When it is learned that the real man is God's image or reflection, something of the tremendous significance of the fact of man's eternal relationship with God is grasped. Relating ourselves to God, the source of all being, of all reality, of all good, enables us to bring something of the divine into daily experience. "God is natural good, and is represented only by the idea of goodness," Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 119 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "while evil should be regarded as unnatural, because it is opposed to the nature of Spirit, God." Natural good, then, is an attribute of the infinite God. It has no limitations and may find expression, as it often does, in human experience. But God and not a mortal is its source. Mortals are blessed in proportion as they reflect, express, the divine qualities.

Serving God by doing His will finds its counterpart in serving humanity in some useful capacity. This is the human expression of good. And as it is realized that this good, this desire to serve, has its source primarily in God, it is hallowed and blessed. Then it will be seen that good transcends finite personality. The person who expresses good is rightfully loved and honored because of this expression. He has chosen the better way, and is blessed in proportion to his humility and devotion to the divine ideal which he has glimpsed. This does not exalt the mortal, material man, but reveals something of the real man, the perfect idea of Mind, God's image and expression.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Field of Fireflies

WHERE clover and daisy light the grass by day
A thousand cold lamps light the grass by night,
As if those flowers were not enough to stay
Our thoughts with grass, but afterward in flight
The flowers we had not seen rose up and leapt
And danced upon the empty shells that slept.

CHARLES MALAM

Le Bien impersonnel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HUMANITÉ est généralement encline à personnaliser le bien; en d'autres termes, elle croit volontiers que le bien qui se manifeste par des actions dévouées, nobles et généreuses émane de la personnalité humaine. Tenant la personne pour la source et l'instrument du bien, cette tendance donne à la personnalité humaine une place prépondérante. Quiconque accepte Jésus comme le vrai Modèle des actes ou des mobiles justes, de la vie bonne et droite, peut trouver dans un incident que rapporte l'Évangile selon Matthieu des instructions parfaites concernant ce problème. Lorsqu'un homme s'adressa à Jésus en lui disant: "Mon bon Maître," celui-ci repoussa immédiatement cette épithète et répondit: "Pourquoi m'appelles-tu bon? Un seul est bon, c'est Dieu." Ainsi le Fondateur du christianisme niait le bien personnel, c'est-à-dire n'admettait pas que le bien eût sa source dans une personne. Jésus dirigeait la pensée des chercheurs vers Dieu, source de tous les biens, origine de toute réalité.

Le bien n'est donc pas avant tout inhérent à la personnalité humaine; et cette conclusion risque de provoquer la question suivante: "Celui qui est bon ne mérite-t-il pas qu'on reconnaisse sa bonté et qu'on l'en honore?" A cela, on peut répondre: "Certainement." L'homme bon a choisi le bien plutôt que le mal, et mérite qu'on rende justice à la sagesse de son choix; mais l'estime qui lui est due ne sera point diminuée par la reconnaissance de ce fait fondamental: Dieu étant à la fois infini et bon, il n'existe aucune autre source dont puisse émaner le bien. Habituons-nous à voir dans tous les cas que la source du bien est divine; cette habitude mentale, qui diminue la regrettable tendance aux flatteries qu'on adresserait à la personnalité humaine, exalte la Divinité et glorifie Dieu, au sujet duquel l'oraison dominicale nous apprend à déclarer: "C'est à toi qu'appartiennent, dans tous les siècles, le règne, la puissance et la gloire."

Croire qu'une personne non seulement met en pratique le bien mais en est le créateur représente une autre faiblesse commune à la plupart des hommes. Ici encore, on attribue aux mortels ce qui n'appartient réellement qu'à Dieu, Père et créateur de toutes choses. Il nous faut apprendre à aimer le bien, l'honnêteté, l'intégrité, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la droiture—bref, toutes les qualités qui sont inhérentes à la nature divine. Or le mortel possède ces qualités dans la mesure où il les adopte et les exprime. C'est ainsi qu'il entre graduellement en possession du divin héritage auquel ont droit les enfants de Dieu.

Attribuer à la source divine tout ce qui est bon, vrai et beau, ne saurait assurément nous faire perdre quoi que ce soit; nous y trouverons au contraire un grand profit. En effet, cela nous habitue à nous tourner vers Dieu pour obtenir le bien, pour recevoir tout ce qui ennoblit l'existence humaine et la rend heureuse. Jésus savait que ses capacités venaient d'en haut; que s'il pouvait faire de bonnes œuvres, guérir et sauver les mortels en proie à la maladie ou au péché, il le devait à Dieu. N'attribuait-il pas formellement toutes ses aptitudes à sa source divine lorsqu'il déclarait (Jean 5:30): "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même"; et en une autre occasion: "C'est le Père demeurant en moi qui accomplit ses propres œuvres" (Jean 14:10)? Cette reconnaissance ne diminuait pas le pouvoir de Jésus et ne limitait aucunement son expression du bien. Elle rehaussait plutôt l'une et l'autre, car le Maître revendiquait le rapport l'unissant à Dieu; or Dieu est omnipotent, omniscient, omniprésent, c'est-à-dire qu'Il possède tout pouvoir, toute sagesse et de plus est toujours présent.

Lorsqu'on apprend que l'homme réel est l'image ou la réflexion de Dieu, on saisit au moins dans une certaine mesure l'immense portée de l'éternel rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. Connaître notre relation à l'égard de Dieu, source de tout être, de toute réalité, de tout bien, cela nous permet de faire place à l'influence divine même dans notre vie journalière. "Dieu est le bien naturel, et n'est représenté que par l'idée de la bonté," déclare Mary Baker Eddy à la page 119 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*; "tandis que le mal devrait être regardé comme antinaturel, parce qu'il est opposé à la nature de l'Esprit, Dieu." Le bien naturel est donc un attribut du Dieu infini. Le bien ne connaît pas de limitations; il peut s'exprimer et s'exprime souvent dans les circonstances humaines. Mais il a sa source en Dieu, non chez un mortel. Les mortels sont bénis dans la mesure où ils reflètent, expriment, les qualités divines.

Servir Dieu en faisant Sa volonté trouve son complément dans les services rendus à nos semblables. C'est en cela que consiste l'expression humaine du bien. En outre le bien est sanctifié, béni, quand on voit que ce bien—ce désir de servir—a sa source première en Dieu. Dès lors on constate que le bien surpasse la personnalité finie. Il est juste d'aimer et d'honorer quiconque exprime le bien, car cette expression montre que les personnes en cause ont choisi la bonne voie: ayant entrevu l'idéal divin, elles sont bénies dans la mesure où elles s'y consacrent humblement. Loin d'exalter l'homme mortel et matériel, rendre hommage au bien contribue à révéler l'homme réel, l'idée parfaite de l'Entendement, l'image et l'expression de Dieu.

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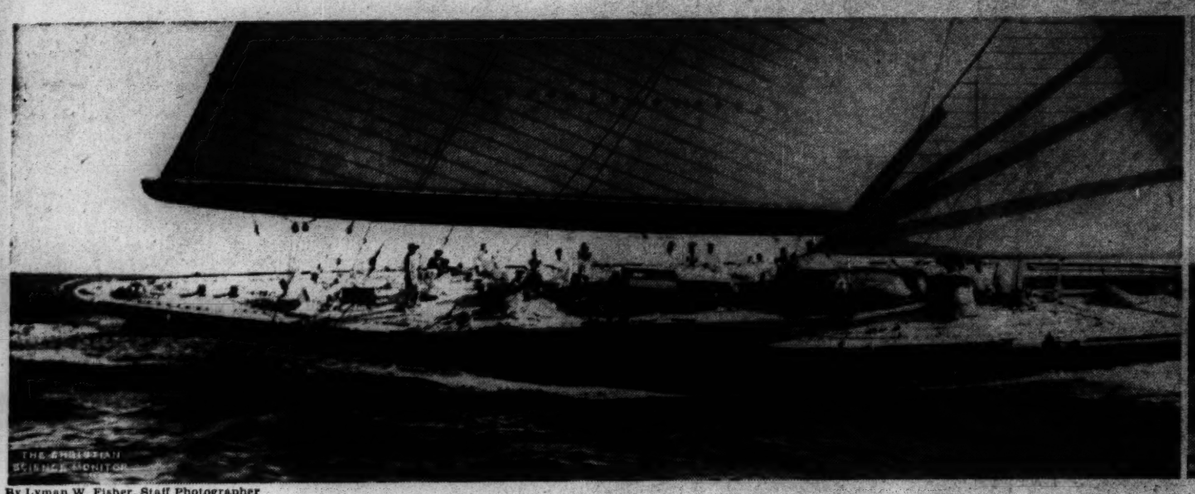
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 22-23 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1937

They're Off



By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger

Parole Board Bars Fees For Release of Convicts

Inmates of prisons throughout the state, and their families, were warned today that any intimation reaching the State Parole Board that money has been paid or will be paid in connection with an application for release will react to the prisoner's detriment.

This warning, in an open letter to be published in prison papers, came from Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the board, who said his associates had been shown evidence that "many prisoners and their families had been exploited by chiselers, racketeers and a small minority of the bar on the pretense that release could be accomplished through their services."

Case Study Required

Prison doors will swing open only after a study of facts attendant upon a conviction and upon the good judgment of the board, says the new parole chairman.

"I wish to serve notice to these men and women and their families," he wrote, "that the members of the board are available regularly to courteously discuss their cases and that no influence other than the influence of good judgment shall guide the board in their actions.

"We must first remember that each man and woman in an institution has been sentenced after having had his or her day in court; in most cases represented by attorney. The sentence was imposed by one of the honorable justices of our courts. Thereafter, each individual sentence becomes a case study in which all pertinent facts that would be of assistance to the board are made available.

"Our duties in connection with release of such persons are established by law and our responsibility is clear. After reviewing the pre-institutional and institutional record of an individual, it is our duty to determine whether he is physically, mentally and morally capable of taking his place again in society, and this policy will guide us in every instance.

Guided by Facts

"We recognize that it is human for public officials to appeal occasionally to the board in behalf of prisoners in institutions. Every public official will be treated courteously; nevertheless, we are the ones who have the complete facts concerning the crime committed, as well as all other pertinent facts which must be weighed in connection therewith, and for the protection of society must be guided by the facts and the facts alone.

"The board wishes to have it understood by the inmates and their families that if there is any intimation that there has been money paid or attempt of money to be paid in connection with application for release, it will result to their detriment."

President Names Rhode Island Man To Security Board

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated George Edmund Bigge of Rhode Island today to be a member of the Social Security Board.

He also nominated Frederick A. Sterling of Texas to be Minister to Estonia and Latvia; Arthur Bliss Lane of New York to be Minister to Yugoslavia, and Owen J. C. Norem of Montana to be Minister to Lithuania.

Mr. Bigge, now chairman of the economics department of Brown University, was named for the remainder of the term, expiring Aug. 13, 1941, of John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Bigge is a native of Michigan. He graduated from the University of Michigan and since 1930 has been on the staff of the bureau of business research, affiliated with that university.

Private Air Lines Take Mileage Lead

Private air lines in the United States are flying more miles each year than the combined air forces of the army and navy, it was brought out at a conference of airline engineers under auspices of the Air Transport Association of America in Boston.

The private lines also consume 20 per cent more gasoline than the military air services, which were pioneers of aviation development in this country, it was disclosed. The conference met yesterday and today in the Hotel Statler.

30 Vessels Slated To Put Into Port During Week End

Week End Sailings

Schools in September possess a magnetic force which reaches into the preceding month to draw home transoceanic vessels from ports on the seven seas with passenger lists heavily composed of returning students. July marine activity, however, is mainly of an eastward or outward trend, with vacations still foremost considerations of New Englanders en route.

Straddling both July and August, this week-end begins with what appears to have become an anti-climax of activity, following last week's busy travel schedule for the Port of Boston.

30 Scheduled to Sail

Thirty liners with passenger and freight, tankers, colliers and slow-moving "tramps" are listed to visit this harbor today, or the following two days. Approximately 40 vessels entered or left the harbor last week-end.

Leading the parade, the Canadian National Steamships' lineer, Lady Hawkins, left Boston shortly before noon with more than 100 local travelers intent on enjoying a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the West Indies. The steamer landed 58 passengers here when she arrived earlier this morning. Another "Lady" ship, the Lady Drake, sailed out of Bermuda for Boston, and is expected to arrive here Monday.

After an exceptionally speedy crossing, the Cunard-White Star liner Samaria is expected to dock at Pier 3, East Boston, at 6 p. m., approximately three hours before a sister ship, the Laconia, leaves the same terminal for Galway and Belfast, Ireland and Liverpool. The Samaria arrives here from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, Scot., with 207 passengers for Boston and 380 for New York.

On its way from Mediterranean ports to dock Monday at the Army Base is the American Export Lines' Exochorda, with 17 passengers aboard for Boston and 100 for New York. In the around-the-world division is the President Garfield of the Dollar Line, scheduled to berth here tomorrow for one day of loading

(Continued on Page 15, Column 8)

Ranger and Endeavour Start Races for the America's Cup; Had Its Origin 86 Years Ago

Cup Won by Yacht America in 1851 Round Isle of Wight Never Left

The greatest yachting classic, now called the America's Cup, was first started in 1851, when the yacht America sailed across the ocean to race English yachts and prove the supremacy of American designed boats. John C. Stevens, commodore of the New York Yacht Club at that time, along with George L. Schuyler and others, decided to build a yacht to sail across the Atlantic during England's Fair year and race English yachts.

On June 21 the America left American shores and made the voyage in 20 days, with Capt. Dick Brown of Sandy Hook at the helm. In England, the yacht picked up Commodore Stevens and tried to get matches with the English boats. Her speed was apparent to the English and dual races were not to be found.

However, the Royal Yacht Squadron finally allowed the American boat to race in the international race around the Isle of Wight, which was part of the club's contribution to the fair. The name of the trophy put up by the Squadron was the Royal Yacht Squadron 100 guinea cup.

15 Starters in Race

On Aug. 22, a fleet of 15 boats, seven schooners and eight cutters, started from anchor in double line from Cowes for the race around the Isle of Wight. The America soon stepped out and passed all of the boats but the Valante, a light air boat that gave her a battle for a while. However, the America finally passed her and returned home the victor. Commodore Stevens brought the trophy home and presented it to the New York Yacht Club in 1857.

At that time the deed of gift was drawn up stating that it was the property of the New York Yacht Club and open for competition with any foreign country. This condition still exists.

Altogether there have been 15 contests for the famous yachting trophy, worth only $49. British, Scottish, Irish and Canadian clubs have challenged since that time.

Boats of all designs have raced for the trophy and the history of the America's Cup racing is a history of the change of design and racing tactics.

The America's Style

When the America was launched on May 3, 1851, the style of boats was very different than today. The America was 100 feet six inches over all, 90 feet four inches on the water line, had an 81 foot 6 inch main mast and a fore mast of 79 feet. The America used a tiller which was light and easy to handle. America changed the style of the British yachts after her triumph in 1851.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Cross Starting Line With Light Breeze—Harbor Is Alive With Craft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31—Under a light, irregular breeze, which threatened for a while to postpone the race, and which the United States Weather Bureau said might turn into a storm before nightfall, the two Class J Sloops, Great Britain's challenger, Endeavour II, with T. O. M. Sopwith at the helm, and America's defender, Ranger, with Harold S. Vanderbilt holding the wheel, hit the starting line off Sakonet Point this afternoon.

It was the first race in the 1937 series of seven such contests, the winner of four races to come into possession of the America's Cup.

There was regular "Times Square" traffic in Newport harbor this morning as the two great ships were towed, for lack of wind, out to the international buoy. The traffic delayed the start past the 12:40 time.

Reports of lack of interest on the part of spectators were routed this morning as the great armada of yachts gathered here to witness the sixteenth running of the America's Cup races was evidenced. Lanes narrow enough even to allow the smallest of Gloucester fishing tenders to squeeze through were few, as the fleet all maneuvered for front-line positions.

Great Water Spectacle

It was a spectacle that only an historic Harvard-Yale crew race could produce, and one that only the busiest of land traffic tangles could describe, although today's throng hardly compares with the flotilla of 1930—the largest fleet of any America's cup engagement.

Two straight triumphs this week on the part of the old Endeavour, the 1934 challenger, has sent British hopes for the new and faster Endeavour soaring, and the buzz of question-marked talk heard about this port concerning the relative speed of the two boats will only be answered to some extent after the first day's racing.

The first race was a windward-leeward affair of 30 miles, 15 to windward and 15 for a run home. The tow boat M. Moran will plant the windward buoy after the course has been selected.

Crews and after guard members of the Ranger and Endeavour II were up early this morning preparing their two respective champions for the opening day's engagement. Head sails were put in chalks, ready for a minute's notice order from their respective skippers, Vanderbilt and Sopwith. Spinnakers, ballooners, genoas of all types were also made ready, and full mainsails were bent on in answer to the light winds forecast by weather officials.

Yachts numbering some 500 and

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

C. I. O. Setback Seen in End Of Whitin Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31—An attempt by Mrs. Powers Hapgood to extend a strike at the Northbridge plant of the Whitin Manufacturing Company failed yesterday when all of the company's 700 employees, including 200 weavers and spinners who went out on strike Wednesday, returned to their work, according to Paul Whitin, treasurer of the company.

Mr. Whitin, speaking from company offices here, stated that on Wednesday about 200 weavers and spinners, at the instigation of Mrs. Hapgood, C. I. O.-T. W. O. C. organizer, left their looms and formed picket lines outside the plant building.

When the plant opened yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, he said, Mrs. Hapgood and a number of those who went on strike the day before were on picket duty. He said that about 500 of the company's employees formed in a solid line and marched through the picket formation in spite of the attempts of Mrs. Hapgood and the pickets to induce them not to return to work. As the majority of the employees pushed through the ranks of the pickets, according to Mr. Whitin, the pickets lost their enthusiasm and joined the ranks of those going into work, leaving Mrs. Hapgood and two or three other C. I. O. organizers to do picket duty alone.

Mrs. Hapgood stated that the strike had been called because the company had increased the workload for weavers. She denied that the 200 strikers had returned to work over her protest. She said she had advised them to return to their looms until the matter had been called to the attention of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Mr. Whitin said that early in May the company posted a notice which explained that other mills were running as many as 50 looms on the same type of cloth (rayon), and that in order to compete with those mills the company would have to run at least 20 looms on bobbin changers, and 16 looms on shuttle changers, to a weaver, or it would not be able to get orders to keep all looms running.

Because no action has been taken by the employee-representatives, the company announced this week that it was going to operate the looms on plain rayons and dobby rayons on a 20- and 16-loom basis. Mr. Whitin said this action was in accord with an agreement made following a strike last year between the union and the company when the State Board of Conciliation acted as mediator. The agreement was signed for a period of two years.

Mr. Whitin stated that the increase in the loom-load will enable the company to do business on an equal footing with its competitors.

First Golf Train Planned for Boston

A week-end "golf train"—believed to be the first in America—will leave the North Station on Friday, Aug. 13, it was announced today by C. F. Palmer, assistant general passenger agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Tickets sold at the station not only will include train fare to Hanover, N. H., and back, but also meals, hotel accommodation, fees on the 9 and 18-hole course and taxis to and from them.

Will Mayor Aid Fin. Com. With Cash After Attack?

In Boston Today

Problem Faced By Commission

A paradox seems imminent at City Hall.

Funds for the current Finance Commission investigation into affairs of the city and the George Robert White Fund, which on several occasions was thrust at Mayor Frederick Mansfield, are getting low, the office of the commission reported today.

At the same time it was learned the commission probably will be forced to ask the Mayor for additional funds to continue.

And so conjectures are heard as to what course the Mayor, whose whole administration is apparently under a microscopic investigation, will take when the commission appears before him with the request.

The commission receives $50,000 a year, $40,000 of which is swallowed by salaries, rental, printing costs and office supplies. The remainder is devoted to special investigations. The Fin Com already has spent $5000 on the present investigation and other inquiries and costs have taken the balance.

Boston Qualifies For Sunshine Boast

To the "believe it or nots" issued for public consumption by the Weather Bureau, today's contribution included the notation that within the past three months there have been only four days—despite public belief to the contrary—on which the sun has not appeared. July 12 was one of these days.

Boston, during July, had 70 per cent of its possible hours of sunshine. Temperature for the month averaged 73.2 degrees, or 1.5 degrees above normal. Rainfall recorded a low record at 1.17 inches, against a normal for the month of 3.49 inches.

The hottest day during the month was July 8, when the thermometer reading was 99 degrees, a new high for the day. Six days later the bureau wrote into its records a new low for July 14, 55 degrees.

There were 13 partly cloudy days, nine that were cloudy and nine that were clear.

So far this year the daily temperature has average two degrees above normal.

Red Signs Listed As Traffic Menace

Red neon signs are so effective in attracting the attention of motorists that they detract, to a marked extent, from the arresting glow of red traffic lights, State Senator Arthur Blanchard of Cambridge, declared today in urging that the New England Traffic Officers Training School soon to be held at Harvard, study the traffic hazards created by such signs and by billboards.

There is no regulation of signs or billboards in the City of Cambridge, he pointed out, and on thoroughfares such as Massachusetts avenue where hundreds of attention-compelling signs have been erected, accidents have increased in recent years.

Windows Broken In Grocery Strike

Glass was shattered during the night in windows of the First National Stores headquarters in Somerville, Mass., and in the automobile of one of about 200 employees who remained at work after 1200 others went on strike yesterday, cutting off dispatch of supplies to many of the company's stores. The automobile later was tipped over. Twenty policemen and several cruising cars were detailed to guard the plant during the night.

Conferences between the State Board of Arbitration and representatives of the management and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffers, Stablemen and Warehouse Helpers—an American Federation of Labor affiliate—were resumed today.

The strike was called by the union when two weeks of negotiations are said to have failed to bring action on demands calling for a 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, and two-weeks vacations with pay for those with a year or more service.

Maynard Starts On Second Term

Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs for Massachusetts, was given the oath of office for his second four-year term today by Judge Arthur W. Dolan of Suffolk Probate Court, at ceremonies in the collector's office in the Federal Building, Boston.

In a brief address, Mr. Maynard urged the longshoremen's union to hire an additional 250 men each year to unload merchandise at Boston, and declared the port had taken in $130,000,000 in customs during the last four years, more than any port, except New York.

Hollywood Attire For Elevator Boys

"Floors, please!"

Elevator operators, who call out those words in Boston's Federal Building after Aug. 5, will do so with a new zest and pride in their work.

They are to appear on that date in blue-gray Hollywood-esque uniforms in keeping with the dignity of their positions. On their chest will be brass buttons, on their heads blue-gray caps that would make bellboys from the Ritz green with envy.

The cheery uniforms are intended to brighten the spirits of Federal employees and others who have been complaining about long waits for elevators. Some say they often wait 10 minutes or more.

The theory is that no one can exclaim indignantly, "Where have you been?" when the elevator door is opened by a smartly-dressed operator, with suit moulded to his figure, who states with a happy smile, "Step lively, please."

That, we repeat, is the theory.

At the same time that the elevator boys appear in pastels, the lot of the watchmen is to be brightened with blue serge, and that of the janitors and other workmen with forest green.

Vermont Public Debt Down As Income Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 31—Vermont's state debt has been reduced by $2,646,816 since 1931, according to a statement made public this week by Thomas H. Cave, State Treasurer. Audit of the books as of July 1, end of the fiscal year, shows the net debt to be $7,667,006, as compared with $10,313,823 six years ago.

The Week in Vermont

The audit showed a bonded debt of $7,843,031, temporary obligations of $80,000 and appropriation liabilities of $1,430,058. The cash balance was $1,686,083. Compared with the report of a year ago the state debt has been reduced $623,502 in the last year.

Although there was an increase over last year in the amount of cash on hand, the total was reduced by heavy drains on treasury funds during the last days of the fiscal year. In compliance with a request of Gov. George D. Aiken, department heads called in all their bills and paid them off with the result that the treasurer's office disbursed nearly $250,000 on the last day of the fiscal year.

Governor Aiken announced in connection with the fiscal statement that provision has been made for future annual reduction of the state's bonded debt to the amount of $627,000, and indications are the state budget is amply balanced for the current biennial period. The governor added that "the steady reduction in our liabilities has been made possible by the fact that our budget is planned so as to keep current expenses well below the amount of probable income."

The bonded debt is largely emergency obligations. This includes $1,000,000 in war bonds of 1919, refunding bonds of 1936 amounting to $1,500,000, and the balance of so-called flood bonds, issued to repair the damage done by the flood of 1927. Temporary obligations include only an $80,000 advance to the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission, authorized in a compact between New York and Vermont to aid in construction of the bridge at Crown Point.

* * *

No Court on Sunday

Municipal court judges have no legal authority for holding court in Vermont on Sunday, according to a ruling issued this week by Alban J. Parker, deputy attorney general. Mr. Parker qualified his opinion with the exception that verdicts may be received on Sunday and pleas of "not guilty" taken in order that bail may be fixed.

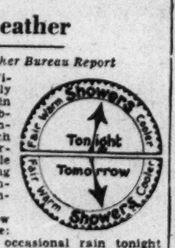
The question was discussed recently at a meeting of municipal judges held at Vergennes. The judges present failed to agree on the question

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy with rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; not much change in temperature; variable winds, becoming northeast and increasing by Sunday.



Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Sunday morning in the east and central portions; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or northeast wind over the south and central portions becoming strong and probably reaching gale force late tonight, shifting to northwest and diminishing Sunday, and shifting wind becoming northeast and increasing by Sunday over the extreme north portion, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday, Aug. 2: North and Middle Atlantic States—Generally fair except showers Wednesday or Thursday; temperature normal or slightly below at beginning and end of week and warmer middle of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	76	Minneapolis	62	86
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	76	92
Chicago	68	80	New York	66	78
Denver	60	82	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	52	88	Philadelphia	74	86
Kansas City	74	94	St. Louis	76	90
Los Angeles	62	76	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	80	90	Washington	64	88

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 31.
B—Maximum July 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, July 31, 6:06 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, Aug. 1, 6:44 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. Also "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2, 4:45, 7:35, 9:55.

Memorial—
"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Love in a Bungalow," 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:10, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Does Not Pay," "Ireland's Industry," "Riding the Waves," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slave Ship," featuring Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Romance," starring Michael Whalen, 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Ramona," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche, 8:30, 11:36 a. m., 3:27, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Green Light," with Errol Flynn. 10:12 a. m., 12:50, 4:00, 6:52, 9:50.

Boston—
Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon in "The Big Shot." 10:48 a. m., 1:06, 3:24, 5:42, 8, 10:18. Also "What Price Vengeance?" with Lyle Talbot and Wendy Barrie. 9:30, 11:37 a. m., 3:10, 4:53, 6:51.

Modern—
"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:46, 9:35. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. 2:01, 4:43, 7:25, 10:07. Also Helen Broderick in "Meet the Missus." 1, 3:42, 6:24, 9:06.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." 1:30, 5:00, 8:15. Also "That Man's Here Again," featuring Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5:00, 8:00.

Radio Programs

Page 10

State and Orpheum—
Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Orpheum, 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Dick Powell and Doris Weston in "The Singing Marine." Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:13, 3:10, 6:10, 9:22. Also "Big Business." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:06 a. m., 2:09, 5:12, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer and Charles Ruggles in "Exclusive." 11:10 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: "Melody Modes," featuring Niels Goodale; Masters & Rowlins, George Prentice. Also Swing-o-pators.

Sunday

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 8:30.

Arts and Sports Events

Now plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

WPA Concert—
"The Creation" presented by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra and the State Chorus under the direction of A. Buckingham Simpson. Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8.

Monday

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Concerts to Come

Longy School of Music—
Recital of music for two pianos by Mertina Johnson and Sophia Jacynowicz. 44 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass. 8:15, Aug. 3.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Barrington - Sargent, conductor, Dean Road, Brookline. 8, Aug. 3.

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Concert by Marie Oliver, soprano. Assisted by Allegrin Guss, pianist, and Madeline Meredith, accompanist. 688 Boylston Street. 8:30, Aug. 4.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 4, Aug. 4.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, Solomon Braslavsky, conductor, Dean Road, Brookline. 8:15, Aug. 5.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor, Boston Common. 12 noon, Aug. 5.

Japan's Growth Turns Spotlight on 'Maru'

Expansion of the Japanese merchant marine, revealed by the increasing number of ships flying the flag of white and a red sun, draws more attention to the use of the word "maru" in the names of ships of that country.

Almost countless interpretations of the meaning of the word have been given, but no Japanese ship leaves the ways—let along sails on a voyage—that omits the word "maru" from its name. "Maru" and ships themselves are inseparable in opinion of the people of Japan.

S. Yangase, manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, says, "the word is one of the oldest in the Japanese language and has the specific meaning of 'circle' or 'ring' with the general connotation of 'all-surrounding.'

"As the ocean encircles the island empire, the word 'maru' is particularly appropriate as a designation for the Japanese mercantile marine."

Log of the Port of Boston

Italy, which some time ago began bidding for tourists, particularly from America, by offering inducements in the way of attractive hotel rates, and privileges for tourists in Italy, is now making advances to members of the American Legion who plan to go to Europe after the national convention in New York in September.

Ireland led the way with the announcement, sometime ago, of elimination of visa charges for members of the Legion desiring to visit Ireland. But the Italian Line now offers a 20 per cent reduction in round-trip fares, not only to the Legion but to the Legion's auxiliary. Sons of the American Legion and even dependent members of the families of legionnaires. The plan is effective Sept. 25 with sailing of the Rex from New York.

The Italian Government has decreed reduction of 70 per cent of rail rates and 30 per cent of hotel rates for all who visit Italy. The door is indeed open!

The old adage about rolling stones gathering no moss might be applied to a substantial number of Uncle Sam's assistants, for in many of his branches of work, three years in one position is the limit.

But Willard G. Bemis, inspector-in-charge of the Boston division, federal bureau of entomology, United States Department of Commerce, held that position 10 years, before he, too, received orders to move on to new fields.

Mr. Bemis will be chief inspector at New York, effective Sept. 15. His position at Boston will be taken by William H. Freeman, now inspector in charge at Philadelphia. Mr. Bemis, who has made his home in Roslindale, will reside in West Brighton, Staten Island.

Leon Stone

Promising New Play Tryouts at Summer Theaters

The Arts in Boston

New England's summer theaters are having their best season yet, judging from the quality of the offerings. Few old plays are being put on, and those are of lasting interest. Following are announcements of next week's new bills, the first presentations being on Monday evening unless otherwise noted.

Stockbridge, Mass.—The Berkshire Playhouse offers Alexander Kirkland in "Many Mansions," a new play by Eckert Goodman and Jules Eckert Goodman.

Harrison, Maine—The Deertrees Theater's repertory offerings will be given every evening, with a Friday matinee. Hitherto performances have been given only on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Salem, Mass.—The Federal Theter Company at the Empire Theater presents "The Goose Hangs," domestic comedy by Lewis Beach.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Federal Theater Company at the Mt. Park Casino presents "All of a Summer Evening," a comedy by Homer Little and Myla Jo Closser, for the first time on any stage. It is a story of New England summer resort life.

Centerville, Mass. — The Mary Young Theater offers "Storm Castle," a mystery melodrama by John Houston and Griff Morris Jr., with Mary Young and Eric Kalkurst in the leads.

Marshfield, Mass.—The Marshfield Hills Theater announces "Craig's Wife," a drama by George Kelly about a wife who places her housekeeping above everything else.

Ogunquit, Maine—The Ogunquit Playhouse has especially engaged Estelle Winwood for the lead in "At Mrs. Beams," a London comedy. At the Colony Theater beginning Tuesday evening Laurette Taylor will appear for six performances in her new play, "At the Theater."

Keene, N. H.—The Keene Summer Theater beginning Tuesday will present "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," a popular melodrama of the long ago by Tom Taylor.

Dennis, Mass.—The Cape Playhouse offers "Accidental Family," a comedy by Seymour Gross, telling of the happenings in a community household that has been set up by unemployed actors.

Skowhegan, Maine—The Lakewood Theater presents a new play by Owen Davis, "Two Time Mary," in which a managing mother is brought under reasonable procedure at last in relation to her family.

Gloucester, Mass.—The Gloucester School of the Theater on Aug. 6-7 presents "Brief Candle," by Robert Hare Powel.

Stony Creek, Conn.—The Stony Creek Theater revives "The Guardsman," sophisticated comedy by Molnar.

Newport, R. I.—At the Newport Casino Theater Leona Powers will appear in "The Vinegar Tree," farce by Paul Osborn.

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty-Niners starting Tuesday will appear in Shaw's "Candida."

Suffield, Conn.—At the Bandbox

Miss Ann Norris
Featured Player With the Summer Theater at Marshfield Hills, Mass.

Aug. 5-7 the play will be a version "Pride and Prejudice," with Don Haggerty and Ruth Ford in the leads.

Mendon, Mass.—Louise Galloway will have the lead in "The Late Christopher Bean."

Rye Beach, N. H.—The Farragut Players are to appear in "Candlelight," starting Tuesday evening.

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—The Rice Playhouse of Martha's Vineyard offers "The Music Master" with William Edmunds in the part David Warfield long acted.

Kennebunkport, Maine—The Garrick Players appear in "Magnolia," comedy by Booth Tarkington, starting Tuesday evening.

Boothbay, Maine—The Boothbay Playhouse announces "The Shining Hour" for Aug. 5-7.

Brattleboro, Vt.—The Brattleboro Theater offers "The Front Page," sensational newspaper play, starting Tuesday.

Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers have chosen "Reflected Glory," a story of theater life by George Kelly, for presentation Monday and Saturday in their home theater. Tuesday and Wednesday, Conway; Thursday, Poland Springs; Friday, Wolfeboro.

Cohasset, Mass.—The South Shore Players will have Mrs. Patrick Campbell as guest star in the lead of "The Thirteenth Chair," mystery melodrama.

"The Big Shot"

Guy Kibbee has a kland manner that wears well on the screen. He puts it to commendable use in "The Big Shot," one of the two films on the bill at the Keith-Boston. Largely through his presence this minor comedy provides some genuinely amusing moments.

Essentially the story is a reworking of the theme of small-town bumpkins foiling city slickers. Mr. Kibbee is supposed to be the beneficiary of a $2,000,000 estate left by an uncle whom he had not seen for years. So how should he know that the wealth was acquired by gangster operations? At any rate, he did not, until he helped to expose the source of his riches through the aid of a journalistic suitor for the hand of his daughter. Through such working at cross purposes lies most of the comic invention of the film.

Though it undoubtedly reflects the influence of "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" and "Lady For a Day," the present picture goes a different way and achieves considerably less success. Cora Witherspoon as the wife and Dorothy Moore as the daughter of the small town legatee, and Gordon Jones as the Romeo of the press are among the conspicuous players.

"What Price Vengeance," the second film on the bill, is a familiar example of Hollywood's favorite game of "cops and robbers," with a yarn about a policeman who retrieves himself from disgrace by disguising himself as a crook to unmask a gang of warehouse robbers. It's the sort of story that you can drop in on almost at any point and soon pick up the thread of events.

E. F. M.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.25mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 2

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

DIAMONDS

There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.

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429 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON

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THE AIR CONDITIONED STORE

Filene's

Stocktaking

AUGUST 2, 3, 4

Reductions of

1/4, 1/3, 1/2, and more!

MONDAY

from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TUESDAY

from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

the MAIN and MEN'S stores open at 11—
Basement at 9:30 as usual

IMITATED, YES! EQUALLED? We wonder. The sale that's recognized as the climax of the Summer . . . so famous that men and women, by phone, by mail or in person start asking us weeks ahead, "When will stocktaking be held?" . . . so famous that all over New England women and men plan their trip to Boston to be here for Filene's Stocktaking. Why? Because from top to bottom of this store MONDAY you will find remarkable values. COME! SEE! SAVE!

BOSTON

Fashion Leaders for Farm Girls

By a Staff Photographer

Frances Beitzel, Pittsfield — Frances Clark, West Springfield — Alma Alberghini, Burlington — Ruth Seaver, Springfield

These Girls Are Members of the 4-H Clothing Club Who Took Part in the Annual Style Revue at Massachusetts State College at Amherst

4-H Girls Present Style Revue at Amherst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., July 31—Down in Farley Clubhouse, behind the dark brick bulk of the old North dormitory at Massachusetts State College, a small group of girls gathered yesterday to take part in the Farm and Home week program of the college. As a group, they were typical Massachusetts girls, drawn from a dozen cities and towns, and, except perhaps for a certain pleasing uniformity in neatness and alertness, they were in no way different from any other group of girls of the same age that might be assembled on the campus.

But behind these 15 girls are 6000 others, all between 10 and 21 years of age, members of Massachusetts 4-H Clothing Clubs led by volunteer leaders. And out of the ranks of this membership, through a series of county elimination contests the 15 were chosen to appear in the annual 4-H style revue.

Miss Frances Clark of West Springfield is one of these girls. Two years ago she won recognition for making a dress of sugar sacking at a total cost of 13 cents. Yesterday she wore a "best" suit that represented an investment of $7.20, about a fifth of its cost if it had been purchased ready-made. In Miss Clark's six years of membership, it is estimated, she has saved enough by making her own clothing to offset the cost of tuition in a college course. She is a sophomore in high school now, looking forward to a career of her own in club work.

Other Dressmakers

Miss Hope Hurd of Eastham also is one of these girls. Her dress represents a cost of 75 cents. Miss Marjorie Ogden of Charlemont, whose "best" dress cost $2.44, made it especially for her school graduation. Miss Ruth Seaver of Springfield, in an informal party dress that cost $8.15, really had two dresses for one, for her combination of a green slip with jacket to match, and a lace over-dress, works out as two party dresses.

These are individual cases, of course, but when even a fraction of their achievement is multiplied by 6000 a worthwhile accomplishment results. And so the parade of models in the 4-H style revue, which took place later in the college chapel was something more than a procession of neatly dressed young girls.

Take 2000 persons with a desire for knowledge as a common factor, pour them into a college campus, mix well with a hundred informative addresses on as many subjects, season with a dash of reunion atmosphere, add demonstrations and exhibits to taste, and let the mixture, thoroughly stirred, boil for a week.

The result—and it is a bit of constructive cookery fit for a royal palate—is Farm and Home Week at Massachusetts State College.

Work Just Beginning

When the Rev. Eldon G. Bucklin, chaplain of the Rhode Island State Grange, stepped down from the platform in Stockbridge Hall yesterday afternoon, the nineteenth annual Farm and Home Week officially was ended. But, like the ripples spreading out in concentric circles when a stone is thrown in a pool, the work of the week was just beginning.

There was the farmer, overheard leaving the dairymen's meeting, who was going home to refence his worn-out pasture land so the fertility might be restored by a planned and proved system worked out at the college; there was the woman who brought her canning machine to a demonstration and learned its full possibilities for the first time; there was the young man, just starting out as a farmer, who said he would keep accurate accounts, after hearing an address on the need of business records in establishing farm credit.

There were the young women who watched and questioned a New York stylist at the annual fashion show. Many a dress will be brighter this winter, and its wearer more charming, for the pleasant lessons learned at this meeting. There were the boys, many of them touring the state college plant for the first time. Out of their ranks will come more than one future student.

In fact, Farm and Home Week is a meeting place of ideas whose greatest fruition may come weeks and months after the seed has been sown.

Yesterday Mr. Gardner urged the 160,000 Grange members in New England to hold the organization steadfast to the basic principles which have brought it influence and permanence.

The fact that the Grange has never received one cent from either federal state or county treasury, he said, puts it into consistent position to advocate the independence of the farmer, and to look askance at such "doubtful" measures of recovery as the N. R. A., A. A. A. and similar "alphabetical follies." He declared that the Grange has withheld all support from the pending agricultural measure in Congress.

Pay-as-You-Go Policy

Mr. Gardner quoted from the Declaration of Purposes of the Grange drafted 63 years ago, "to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy."

"From its very beginning the Grange has advocated a pay-as-you-go policy," he said, "and if a similar policy had been adhered to the nation would never have found itself in its present chaos of debt." He also noted the original and consistent opposition of the Grange to any form of intemperance, and to gambling, especially the legalizing of gambling by state or national law in order to create revenue.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Great Lakes Revue	Little Show; orchestra	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Great Lakes Revue	Sports reports; music	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Sports reports	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Sports reports	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show	News Service	Network sport program	"The Monitor News"
6:15	America's Cup	N. Shilkret's Orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; Sports Col.	News; sports; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	News; sports; music	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico"; orchestra	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	"Song Time"	speaker; organ	"El Chico"; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Guatemala Music	"Melodic Tunes"
7:45	Concert Hall	Jim's Questing Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket": sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	Codolban, violin	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Phil Harris' Orchestra	Organ concert
8:15	Swing Club	Nola Day, songs	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Phil Harris' Orchestra	"Eastern Canada": talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.	Goldman Band concert	Nelle Flood Program	David Broekman's Orch.	Dick McGinley's Orch.
8:45	sketch; soloists	Goldman Band	cert: symphony orches-	David Broekman's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	tra, Saul Caston, con-	"Louisiana Hayride";	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	ductor, Philadelphia	comedy and music	Olympian Orchestra
9:30	"Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Ecstasy"; Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	case"	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra	Dick McGinley's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Cincinnati Summer	NBC Jamboree; soloists;	Mexican orchestra	Organ Silhouettes
10:15	vocalists; male	Opera Association	impersonator; Harry	Movie comment	Earl Mover's Orchestra
10:30	trio; guest soloist	"Secret of Suzanne," by	Kogen's Orchestra;	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Wolf-Ferrari	guests	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Rep. M. Maverick	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30	B. Cumming's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Serenade": music
11:45	B. Cumming's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Serenade": music

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	World War Memo-	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	Sunday Serenade	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	rial dedicatory	Russian Melodies	variety program	Sunday Serenade	Barnacle Bill
10:30	program	Wahlberg Brown string	Renaissance Quintet	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; musicale
10:45	Dedicatory prog'rm	ensemble	Renaissance Quintet	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00	Morning worship at	International Broadcast.	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15	St. Paul's Cathedrl	International Broadcast.	"Bravest of the Brave";	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30	Morning worship at	To Be Announced	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45	St. Paul's Cathedrl	Radio Journal	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	St. Paul's Cathedrl	Southernaires; quartet.	Clotilde Zapala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	Continental music.	Southernaires; quartet.	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Salon Orch.	"Serenade"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	concert	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	News report; Sun-	Radio City Salon Orch.	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	day Musicale	concert	Question Box: talk	Sammy Kaye; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Burton Crane	"Our Neighbors"; home	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Poet's Gold	interviews	song dramatisation	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key; Jean Sab-	Sunday Drivers; variety	Charioteers; quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	St. Louis Serenade	lon; Frank Black;	show	"Songs They Write"	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Living Dramas"	Milton J. Cross; sym-	"Thatcher Colt"; dra-	Joe Haymes' Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	"Living Dramas"	phony orchestra	matic sketch	Joe Haymes' Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Everybody's Music:	Program from Austria	Chautauqua Symphony	Aquaplane Race	Classical Album
3:15	Columbia Sym-	Program from Austria	Concert; soloists; orch.	Chorus	Classical Album
3:30	phony Orch., How-	Program from Austria	Chautauqua Symphony	Chorus	Irish Minstrels
3:45	ard Barlow, cond.	Kidoodlers	Concert; soloists; orch.	Aquaplane Race	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00	Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	International Broadcast	Aquaplane Race	Dance Music
4:15	Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	From Switzerland	Aquaplane Race	Moody Institute
4:30	Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	International Broadcast	Great Lakes' Orchestra	"Bottom Time"; music
4:45	Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Piggsbottle"	From Switzerland	Great Lakes' Orchestra	Pianologues
5:00	Swing Your Partner	"There Was a Woman":	Musical Roundup	Dance orchestra from	Young People's Church
5:15	WEEI news	drama and music	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Atlantic City	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Helen Traubel, songs	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45	his orch.; soloists	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Helen Traubel, songs	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00	Phil Harris's Orch.	Sports ocmments	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express
6:15	Phil Harris's Orch.	Canadian Guards Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Melodic Tunes
6:30	Swing Session	Ernest Gill's Concert	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime";	Ave Maria Hour
6:45	Swing Session	Commentator	Reports and comment.	Tim and Irene; orch.	Ave Maria Hour
7:00	Columbia W'rksh'p:	Codolban and his Violin	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	dramatic sketch	Codolban and his Violin	comedy; trio; orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Dramateers"
7:30	Harry von Zell's	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal.	Sylvia Froos' Orchestra	Baseball scores
7:45	Summer Program:	popular soloist	Popular vocalists	Sylvia Froos' Orchestra	Talk; organ
8:00	Sanella's Orch.;	"What a Woman	W. C. Fields; Dorothy	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Movie Stardust
8:15	Milt'n Berle; music	Knows": Ina Claire,	Lamour; sketch; Don	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Arthur Stewart, songs
8:30	Jimmie Wallington;	Don Ameche, Edgar Bergen;	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	Esplanade Concert	Olympian Orchestra
8:45	soloists; orchestra	cast	soloist; orchestra	Esplanade Concert	Olympian Orchestra
9:00	Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Hi There, Audience";	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch.	Ray Perkins; vocalists	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Dance Tunes	Popular conts; orchestra
9:45	Rex Chandler's Or.	Choir Symphonette	miliar Music	Dance Tunes	Organ recital
10:00	Lewisohn Stadium	National Music Camp	Sunday Party: James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15	Concert: Philhar-	concert, relayed from	Melton; soloists; Tom	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30	monic Or., George	Interlochen, Mich.;	Howard; guest artists;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45	Raudenbush, cond.	speakers	orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; report	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15	Gus Arnheim's Or.	Dedication program to	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Speedway Thrills"
11:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	Southern stations	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Dedication program	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	orchestra	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Song recital
9:30	Jack Berch	As You Like It; news	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variety program	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Jean Evans, songs
10:30	Louise & the Boys	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Shopping News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe, songs
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	"Musical Edition"	Cooking School
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	The Gift Shop
11:45	Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Martha and Hal, songs	New England in News
12:00	English program	soloists; orchestra	Francis Cronin, organ	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Noonday Show;	Mary Marlin; sketch	Network speaker	Italian review
12:30	Helen Trent	Cup Races	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	B. Crocker, hymns	Pete and Joe, skit	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter,	National Farm and	String quartet	Organ	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45	Hollyw'd in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Cup Races	guest soloists
2:00	Serenade	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Paul Jones, songs
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Charity news
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum	Monday Musicale	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	Between Bookends.	Home Forum	Monday Musicale	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Major's v'riety show	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Cup Races	Organ Melodies
3:15	Cup Races	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; music	Club Matinee; soloists;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15	The Dictators	orchestra	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30	Cup Races	Club Matinee; soloists;	Sophisticated music	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45	Chicago Varieties	popular orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	Clyde Barrie, songs	Kentucky history	Carol Weymann, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Eton Quartet	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popular soloists	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Judy Garland	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15	Legal recital	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Radio Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	What Woud You Do?
7:45	Bosko Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne; soloists;	Message to Motorists
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists.	orchestra	Dance Melodies
8:30	Pick and Pat; com-	Goldman Band concert.	Margaret Speaks, so-	Let's Visit: home inter-	Dick McGinley's Orch.
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	Goldman Band concert.	prano; chorus; orch.	views	Piano Melodies
9:00	Shakespeare Cycle:	Goldman Band concert.	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanderr's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15	"Taming of the	Goldman Band concert.	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanderr's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30	Shrew"; Edward	Eugene O'Neil Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Esplanade Concert	Harriet Brent, songs
9:45	G. Robinson	"Beyond the Horizon"	orchestra	Esplanade Concert	Organesque
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	Helen Hayes"	Lullaby Lady; quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	"Beyond the Horizon"	trio; orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30	"Your Nest of the	Nat. Forum: talk, guest	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody";	Amateur Hour
10:45	Woods"; songs; or.	speaker	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Amateur Hour
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Olympian Orchestra
11:30	B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orches'ra	Girl Trio
11:45	B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Dick McGinley's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're about to give up. Oh, not too seriously, of course . . . but what would you do if you'd talked with buyers and stylists galore, who insisted that the millinery trend for fall and winter was to be definitely in this (or that) direction . . . and then when the advance models came out, you found they weren't necessarily in that direction at all; but instead were going every which way! Well, that's just what happened to us . . . and that's just what we're doing about it. Nothing . . . in our very quiet way.

All of which brings us to the fact that as far as we can determine, the male population of this country is in for another season of looking across the tea table at women who are still wearing their very best expression—under an off-the-face hat.

As usual, these models are so designed that some are merely a bit off the brow, while others sit so far back on the head that one is tempted to ask if they are nailed on, or just what it is that keeps them perched at such precarious angles. You have your choice. And they lend themselves very nicely to veils . . . if you care to go in for them: either the short veils . . . or the longer more swooping affairs. There is also always this to be said for them . . . your escort can at least see what you look like. Something which is by no means the case with the new hats that are made up in various sharp angles, and which are supposed to be worn at just such an angle . . . Terribly smart, we'll admit . . . but not exactly the hat to wear if you're driving your own car. And those little-girl streamers you dashed around with so proudly all summer aren't "out" either. They're there . . . but often in velvet. In contrasting color. For instance, if the hat is black and the dress is turquoise, the band, ribbon bow and streamer may be of turquoise velvet.

Coat Sales Herald Approach of August

Surely you realize that it's near enough to August first for us to mention an August Sale without having you think we're rushing your summer along too much for you. The sale in mind at the moment is Stearn's August Coat Sale . . . which promises to be really something. It seems that all during the month you'll be able to buy dress coats trimmed with fine fur, trimmed and untrimmed casual coats in those nubby tweeds and monotones, and sports coats in fleeces, camel's hair and even Harris tweeds . . . at "sale" prices. Furthermore, if Stearns' haven't your particular size in stock, in the model you like best . . . they'll get it for you . . . still at the "sale" price. The untrimmed coats will be around $25, $35, and $45 . . . while the trimmed coats will be $59, $75, $95, $125, and $145. Up on the sixth floor . . . where you'll find that coat silhouettes are somewhat straighter. That is, the swaggers are less flared, and the shoulder lines are smoother and straighter. And the linings are hand-felled, with open bottoms . . . and guaranteed for two years. Which is just about all you could ask for.

A Few Choice Items In the Florists Shop

Penn's on Tremont Street has fixed things up pretty well for itself with its window display of flowers and little items that are a bit out of the ordinary. For instance they've taken two or three pots of those big deep purple African violets and put them all close together in an ivory pottery holder . . . and the result is lovely. For that matter their wooden penguins tripping along attract attention. And for a New England remembrance, there just couldn't be anything much cuter than their miniature baskets of flowers, suspended on chains. A "filler" for anybody's small table or mantle, and only 75 cents.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 13)

and appealed to the attorney general for a decision.

Motorcar Inspection

Several hundred motorcars have been ruled off Vermont roads this week because of failure to comply with the inspection order of Murdock A. Campbell, motor vehicle commissioner. July 24 was the deadline and according to reports to the motor vehicle office, more than 20,000 cars remained uninspected on that date. Operators found driving cars without 1937 inspection tags have this week been ordered to drive directly home or to an inspection service station. They were warned against further operation of their vehicles until they could display the essential inspection "stickers."

Dr. Simpson Re-elected

Dr. Alfred Simpson, assistant commissioner of education for the state of New York, was re-elected this week as president of the board of trustees of Vermont Junior College, Montpelier. A new office, that of comptroller, was established and L. Douglas Meredith of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier was named to fill the new position. Miss Alberta L. Beeman of St. Albans, distinguished as an educator, was elected a trustee to fill the vacancy left by Robert R. Edson, whose term expired.

Road to Be Raised

The State Highway Board this week announced its decision to raise the East Barre-Orange road behind the recently constructed flood-control dam to an elevation that will allow regular travel over the highway during all periods of ordinary high water. The cost of the project is estimated at $20,000. Since the flood-control dam was constructed by the Federal Government at a cost of nearly two million dollars, succeeding high water has forced a detour to be used by travellers on this road.

Emery A. Melendy, chairman of the highway board, said in a statement: "We expect this will take care of all spring freshets but not floods such as that of 1936." He pointed out that if the road was raised to the height of the spillway on the dam it would cost approximately $140,000. Traffic over this road does not warrant such an expenditure, the board chairman indicated, especially in view of existing detour facilities.

State Income Up

State income showed a definite upward trend during the past year, according to a report issued by State Treasurer Thomas H. Cave, receipts totaling $757,000 over those for the previous year. Total tax and non-tax receipts for the last fiscal year were $11,580,905, excluding federal aid and borrowings. Tax receipts rose to $5,749,421 for the year, an increase of $388,701 over similar income for the previous fiscal period.

Non-tax receipts, including such large items as liquor profits and auto registration revenue, increased $368,132, reaching a total for the year of $5,831,484. Considerable increases were shown in both motor vehicle revenue and liquor receipts.

A notable reduction is indicated in receipts from the Federal Government. Total receipts for the fiscal year were $1,938,323, as compared with $2,201,059 for the previous 12 months.

Total disbursements for the year are listed in the treasurer's statement as $15,447,970. This figure, however, gives no accurate idea of the actual expense of running the state government. Subtracting $3,938,323, the total of federal aid and temporary loans, leaves $11,509,647, an amount which is closer to the actual cost to Vermonters of running their government.

Highway Dedicated

The Grand Army of the Republic highway, extending from Danville to Burlington, was officially dedicated with special ceremony at Morrisville July 26. Commander Harvey D. Powers of Lyndonville cut the ribbon which allowed traffic to flow over the highway. Six Civil War veterans, including Commander Powers, were the first to ride over it.

Exercise and Play

YMCA

316 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON

Final Markdowns

on

Men's and Women's Summer Shoes

$3.95 $4.95 $5.95

Walk-Over SHOE STORE

378 Washington Street BOSTON 170 Tremont Street

2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

Jubilee Edition Tells Story Of Industrial New England

An industrial encyclopedia of Boston and New England made its appearance this week in the publication of the Golden Jubilee edition of the Boston News Bureau.

Marking the fiftieth year of its founding by the late C. W. Barron, New England's business and financial daily appeared in an eight-section format of 140 pages commemorative not only of the days that are gone but also of the successful surmounting of the barriers to progress. It bespeaks confidence in the future of New England.

The day's news was covered in the familiar three-column style of daily publication and thereafter followed the special sections devoted to survey and history of the leading lines which have grown through the years with the News Bureau. A half century of momentous happenings allied to business and finance were treated exhaustively in articles on the automotive industry, banks and investment trusts, and the News Bureau itself.

In this connection is published the creed of C. W. Barron:

I believe in service. I believe in the laws, in the happiness, in the mutuality of service. I know no other happiness; I know no other laws . . . I believe there is no higher service from government, from society, from journalism, than the protection and upbuilding of the savings of the people.

Incidentally, Harvard's motto, "Veritas," has served the bureau. Its founder wrote: "The Boston News Bureau has but one motto, and that 'The truth in its proper use . . . But the essential thing first and always is the truth.'"

In the general financial section is included the advantages of trading in Boston and comparisons over half a century. In the general industrial section are new industries for old, radio sketches of industries, shoes, machinery, paper, razors, aviation, industries of tomorrow. Rails, utilities, textiles, insurance are also covered and throughout the issue are special articles on Boston's "Good Old Days," Yankee shopkeepers, the banana's entry into New England, the procession at the Port of Boston and the recreational call of New England shore and country.

America's Cup Race History

(Continued From Page 13)

Her displacement was 146 tons, used cotton sails that were flat to withstand the heavy winds prevailing in British waters.

When the British came across to regain the trophy they found American boats with newer styles, styles that more adapted themselves to the waters found in this country. In the 60's and 70's broad shoal center board boats were the custom. The English Yachts Cambria and Livonia were both beaten by center board craft.

Scott Russell before the America's time evolved the wave line theory, featuring hollow bows and hollow lines and George Steers, designer of America, was influenced by Mr. Russell's theories. The general form of the boats then was a cod's head and a mackerel's tail shape.

Herreshoff Boats Shine

In the early '70's, Herreshoff boats began to be the leaders in style. With the Shadow, notably, there was considerable beam and the center boards began to take on greater depth. In 1875 lead began to be placed on the keel, and in ten years practically the whole keel was of lead.

In the early '90's the spoon bow, brought in by Nathaniel G. Herreshoff's Gloriana, which sent the boats over the waves rather than through them, were featured. Convex water lines instead of concave were introduced. Deadwood forward and aft cut away friction in light weather. At that time long overhangs were also started. Twentieth century has found more changes in lines of hull, rig and type of boat. The mighty Reliance, which turned back Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III in 1903, was 144 feet long and carried 16,160 feet of sail, borne by a single mast.

Knowledge of the course was decidedly necessary in the early cup races, when they were held off Sandy Hook. When the open sea course was used off Newport for the first time in 1920, the English were given a better opportunity to regain the cup.

How Breach Was Bridged

When T. O. M. Sopwith and Harold S. Vanderbilt crossed the international buoy starting line today for their second America's Cup meeting a great deal of credit was being given to Gerard B. Lambert for the return of Mr. Sopwith to these shores. After the series of protests that came during the last series in 1934 between these two champion Class J skippers, there was doubt whether Mr. Sopwith would bring another challenger across the Atlantic.

Controversy on several sides resulted from the protests brought out from the fourth and fifth races in the 1934 series. Mr. Sopwith, believing himself to be wronged by the race committee, said he would never race for the famous yachting trophy again.

However when Mr. Lambert took his Yankee across the ocean the following year to race against the British yacht, notably Endeavour 1, a grand friendship between Mr. Sopwith and Mr. Lambert began. Mr. Lambert was tremendously popular in England and everywhere he was feted and applauded for the splendid sportsmanship shown by himself and the members of his party.

Fifteen races were sailed that year between Endeavour I and Yankee, the latter winning only eight. Mr. Sopwith and Mr. Lambert raced at all the regattas held by English yachting organizations and for other various trophies.

Occasion of Protest

The protest of 1934 came during the fourth race and concerned Mr. Vanderbilt's maneuvering at the start and a would-be luff on the part of Endeavour I with Rainbow on the second leg which was a beat to windward. The first protest was never heard and was soon forgotten, but the second protest on the part of Mr. Sopwith brought on great controversy. Endeavour I, being the leeward boat, had the right of way and could luff the windward boat up if she cared to.

Mr. Sopwith luffed his sloop up and Rainbow refused to respond to the luff. Later as the Endeavour I crossed the finish line she put up a protest flag.

The race committee, however, refused to allow the protest on the grounds that a protest flag must be flown upon the occurrence of a foul. The American observer aboard the Endeavour failed to tell Mr. Sopwith however.

Labor Board Gets Complaint Against Worcester Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 31—Because the management of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company has refused to re-employ four strikers who were arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace in the vicinity of the plant, complaints have been filed against the company with Dr. A. Howard Meyers, New England chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, according to an announcement made today by Martin J. Walsh, Worcester organizer for the Steel Workers' Organization Committee.

The company is charged with discriminating against employees because of their union activities.

The cases of the four employees, whose alleged disturbances were committed after a temporary injunction had been issued against the strikers on the grounds that the strike was illegal, were placed on file in the Worcester District Court without any finding by the court as to the guilt of those concerned. This gave grounds for the charges filed against the company which are based on that part of the National Labor Relations Act which states that employees found guilty of law violations in connection with a strike need not be re-employed.

Because no court record remains after the names of defendants, the union contends that the company must re-employ them.

Cape Cod Protests Plans to Abandon Coast Guard Sites

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Representative Charles L. Gifford, Republican, of Cotuit, Mass., said yesterday that Coast Guard officials probably would conduct hearings next month at Provincetown on a proposal to eliminate three Cape Cod life-saving stations.

Mr. Gifford forwarded to the Coast Guard a petition from Provincetown Civic Organizations protesting elimination of the Pamet River and Peaked Hill Bars stations. The Monomoy Point station also is scheduled to be abandoned in a reorganization program.

The petition, signed by the selectmen, the Board of Trade, Lions Club, Yacht Club and Fishermen's Association, informed Coast Guard officials they would demand "a finish fight in Congress to prevent elimination of the stations."

The petitioners asked for a congressional investigation "to determine what is the underlying motive of officials" in consolidating the stations. Officials previously have announced the proposed changes were part of an "economy and efficiency program."

The petition said coast guardsmen "would have to patrol 12 miles of beach from Race Point to Highland Station and 15 miles from Highland Station to Cahoons Hollow" if the stations were abolished.

Coast guard officials, the petition said, "failed to show how these dangerous shores would be effectively watched." It added "motorized vehicles cannot cover the patrols because of lack of roads."

Yacht Race

(Continued From Page 13)

from many nations are found moored in the harbor. English, Canadian, Irish, Scotch, Australian and others have found prominent spots in the Newport spectacle.

The British Cruiser York, flagship of Vice-Admiral S. J. Meyrick, commander of the West Indies squadron, is found off Fort Adams leading the English delegation. A number of American warships are also at anchor, among them the new destroyer Cummings, which arrived Tuesday. The Bagley will arrive Sunday while the gunboat Erie and the destroyers Manley, Fairfax, Claxton, Roper, Jacob Jones and J. Fred Talbot will arrive on Wednesday.

A tremendous fleet of Coast Guard patrollers left early this morning to patrol the course off the international buoy. The cutters Argo and the Chelan carry newspaper and magazine reporters, yachting experts and sports editors representing papers of all parts of this country and the world.

On land, color prevails, too, as the thousands of yachtsmen, crews and spectators bedeck themselves with time-honored yachting styles and customs and up-to-date fashions of varied-hued colors. Everywhere in Newport, yachting is the focal point of discussion.

Big Time Ashore

Bands, pageants, banquets, dinners and speeches speckle the tremendous gathering with more "cup color." Overhead the drone of an airplane is out-screeched by the announcing of special rates for an airplane view of the races. Charter boats are scarce and tickets for the first two races have already been gobbled up by the thousands of spectators coming here overland.

On land as on sea, special police protection and patrols are on hand to aid regulation of Newport's great traffic problem. Its one-way streets, similar to those of Marblehead, Massachusetts' great yachting port, are jammed with the land fleet wishing to wend their way out to the point where the "reef" begins. Parking problems there have been adjusted by Newport's police chief, Patrick J. Purley. Special police regulations have been outlined and strict observance of the regulations are enforced.

Some of the best known yachts are:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Manville's Hi-Esmaro; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Winchester; Col. Edward A. Deeds's Lotoland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. P. McCann's Chalena; Ogden L. Mills's Avalon; Julius Forstmann's Orion; Mrs. William L. Harkness's Cuthera; J. Percy Bartram's Caritas; former Secretary and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf's Felicia; Alfred P. Sloan's Rene; G. Huntington Hartford 2d's Joseph Conrad; Gerard B. Lambert's Atlantic; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince's Lone Star; Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. H. Ripley's Elfreda; Herbert M. Sears's Constellation; L. W. McFarland's Carol, and H. Hannoh's Wanderer.

Call for Teachers Due in Cambridge

Funds are available for employment of 28 additional teachers when school opens in September, the committee on finance of the Cambridge School Committee announced today.

The school committee on Monday is expected to appoint teachers to 28 of the 46 vacancies which have developed in the Cambridge public school system, and also to appoint heads of the history, art and natural science departments of the system.

No More Funds For Maine Bridge

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine said yesterday a proposed $145,000 increase in a public works allocation for the Deer Island bridge in Maine has been disapproved.

He received a copy of a letter Deputy PWA Administrator Horatio B. Hackett sent Raymond C. Small, secretary of the Deer Isle-Sedgwick Bridge district. Mr. Hackett said also the original grant of $315,000 would be rescinded, unless assurances were received by Aug. 9 that the bridge would be completed within the funds available to the bridge district, and that work would be started by Oct. 15, 1937, and completed by April 1, 1939.

The PWA granted $315,000 toward the estimated $700,000 cost of the bridge last August on condition that the work be started by Oct. 1.

After several extensions while bridge district officials sought contracts, an application for the additional $145,000 was filed in March. By that time, bridge district officials estimated the structure would cost $1,020,000 of which the district was able to supply at least $560,000.

Arts and Crafts to Be Exhibited

Weaving, wood carving, pottery and many other arts and crafts have been revived in the Granite State by the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, which will hold its annual fair next week.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., July 31—The League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will hold its annual fair next week at the Laconia Country Club. Since its first exhibition four years ago the league has grown, say its sponsors, as a cultural and economic force in the State and has fully justified the faith which led the Governor, in 1931, to appoint a commission to organize it.

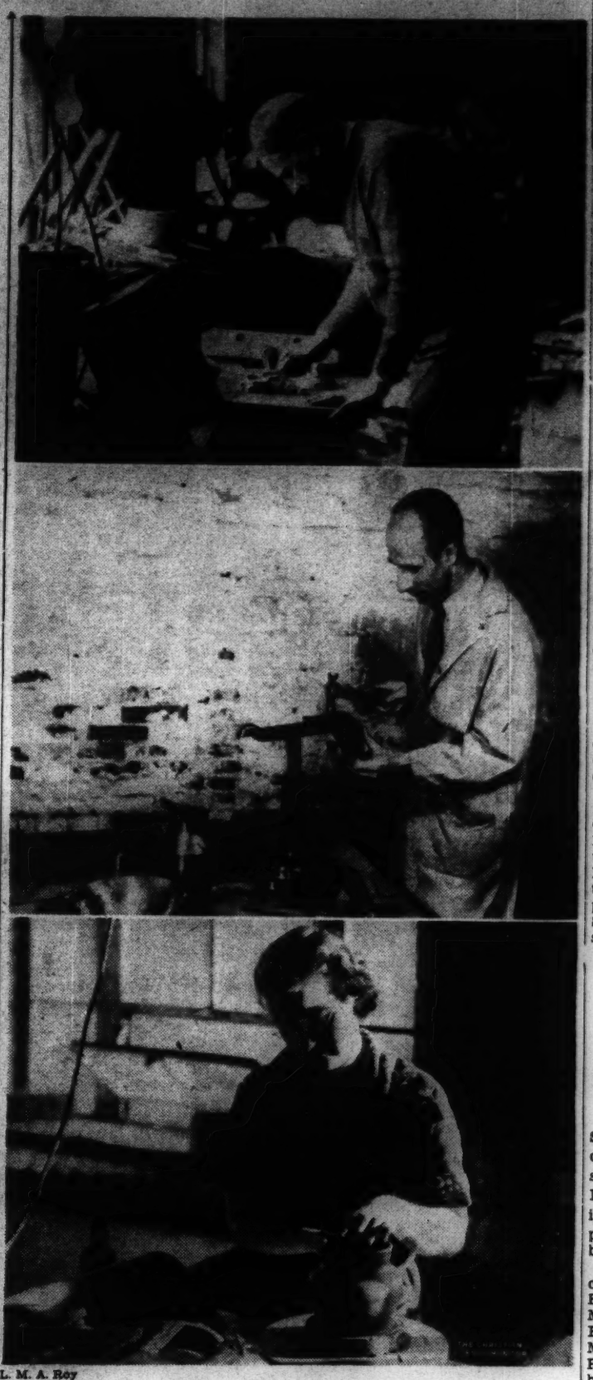
Weavers who will give demonstrations of their ancient handicraft, and wood-carvers who will show how a banjo stool is carved out of native wood, and potters who will shape into bowls and other vessels the Old Dover clay which they dig from their own New Hampshire soil—these, among others, will represent the many crafts which have been revived to some extent all over the Granite State.

In more than 20 centers throughout New Hampshire, groups which are branches of the league have not only rescued delightful handicrafts from the peril of complete discontinuance, but have enabled country people faced with unemployment to produce useful and artistic objects, for which there is constant demand. So successful has the project been that other states have applauded, and in some instances taken as an example the New Hampshire organization. When the National Recreation Association in New York wished to start a similar program it sent for Frank A. Staples, who had directed the New Hampshire development. The present director of the latter is Edgar Keen, a master craftsman himself, and a native of Chipping Campden, England. Apprenticed in his Cotswold hills as a stone and wood carver to a famous old teacher of the William Morris school pattern, he has a working knowledge of most of the major crafts.

The New Hampshire craftsmen who will gather at the Country Club next week have inherited, as it were, the particular type of New England workmanship which they will display. As they work under the public eye they will be glad to explain their methods to any spectator who is interested. This will be their annual opportunity to come in contact with the public, which usually is merely a list of names on orders received from the League headquarters, at Concord.

Free entertainment will include old country tunes on the fiddle, folk music, and games such as pitching horseshoes. Directing the program are Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., and Center Sandwich, N. H.—president of the league—Mrs. R. Gilman Lunt of Meredith, and Mrs. Foster Stearns of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, who lives in Hancock, N. H.

A novel beauty contest of handmade dolls will be a special feature of the fair, with the dolls competing for prizes and the title of "Miss New Hampshire."



L. M. A. Roy

Producing Useful and Artistic Objects
Upper—A Brass Worker in His Shop
Center—Shaping a Pewter Dish
Lower—A Potter: Woman Working at Her Wheel

Agencies Molding Public Opinion Institute Topic

The principal agencies expressing and influencing public opinion—the press, radio and motion picture—will be examined from the point of view of their relation to ethics and religion, at the 1937 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, to be held at Williamstown, Mass., from Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, according to announcement issued by the three co-chairmen of the institute yesterday.

"Public Opinion in a Democracy," is the theme of this year's institute, which aims "to suggest how the agencies of public opinion can promote more wholesome human relations in the United States, consistent with the New World tradition of religious liberty, civil freedom and human rights for all culture groups."

The institute is sponsored by 36 distinguished Americans, representative of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. Its co-chairmen are: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration; Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, and Roger Williams Straus, commercial metallurgist, of New York City.

Daily round tables, in which the influence of press, radio and motion picture will be discussed, will be led by distinguished newspapermen, George Fort Milton, publisher, the Chattanooga News; Wilbur Forrest, executive assistant to the editor, New York Herald Tribune; J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent, the New York Times; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent, the London Times; and Frank Kent, political columnist of the Baltimore Sun, will be among the principal speakers at these groups.

Sailings

(Continued From Page 13)

cargo, and then continue its journey toward the setting sun.

Liner Due Monday

From Rotterdam, Boulogne and Southampton, to dock Monday, comes the Holland-America Line ship, Veendam, with a number of Boston's Ancient and Honorables on its passenger list. Of the vessel's 333 passengers, 67 are expected to disembark at Boston.

On the passenger list of the Laconia: Dr. Lewis Perry, president of Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Mrs. Perry; Francis B. A. Rundall, British vice-consul at Boston, and Mrs. Rundall; W. J. Judd, Jamaica Plain, propagator at the Arnold Arboretum, who is planning extensive study at Kew Gardens, London; and Charles D. Maginnis, Brookline, architect interested in Gothic art, and Mrs. Maginnis.

Among those who sailed on the Lady Hawkins were Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howe, and Mrs. Lois Howe, all of Gardner, Mass.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
‡Bremen	Aug. 3	Cherbourg	Aug. 9	Aug. 3 1:00 pm	Aug. 3 8:00 pm
†Pres. Roosevelt	Aug. 4	Plymouth	Aug. 12	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 8:00 am
‡Normandie	Aug. 4	Southampton	Aug. 9	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 11:00 am
‡Aquitania	Aug. 4	Cherbourg	Aug. 10	Aug. 3 8:00 pm	Aug. 4 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Niagara		Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30 4:00 pm	July 30 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug. 17	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Aug 12 4:00 pm	Aug. 12 8:00 pm
Mariposa	Aug 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:00 pm

†Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Germany, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden. *Irish Free State. §All except Irish Free State. ±Special address for France and Great Britain.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

W1XAL to Radiocast New Peace Series

Why do peace machanisms stall, and what is the corrective?

Explanation and answer will be given next Friday as the second installment of a shortwave series, over Station W1XAL in Boston, on "Pathways to Peace." This series, given at 4:30 every Friday afternoon over a frequency of 11.79 mc., is part of the station's contributions to current efforts to avert or forestall war.

Dr. Roland Hall Sharp of Boston, journalist, author, and lecturer, gave the first address on "Our Individual Part in Assuring Peace," and will speak next Friday. Succeeding radiocasts in the series, all on 11.79 mc., follow:

Aug. 13—Peoples, Government and Peace.

Aug. 20—The Long View of War and Peace.

Aug. 27—Toward the Brotherhood of Man.

W1XAL's program for August

Daily, Except Saturday and Sunday
8:00-11:00 a. m. E. S. T. 31.48Mc. 13.97 meters—music.
1:30-4:00 p. m. E. S. T. 11.79 Mc. 25.45 meters—baseball.
4:30-5:30 p. m. E. S. T. 11.79 Mc. 25.45 meters—educational.
5:00-5:30 p. m. E. S. T. 11.79 Mc. 25.45 meters—The Monitor Views the News.
Saturdays
1:30-4:00 p. m. E. S. T. 11.79 Mc. 25.45 meters—baseball.
5:00-5:30 p. m. E. S. T. 11.79 Mc. 25.45 meters—The Monitor Views the News.
Sunday, Aug. 1
9:15-11:00 a. m. E. S. T. 15.25 Mc. 19.67 meters—Church service, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

20% Discount on RUG CLEANSING During August

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON
HIGHLANDS 2800

Removal Sale
Beginning Monday, August 2nd
FURS
Closing Out Entire Stock Before Moving
Merchandise purchased for this season's business offered for sale at great reduction.
COATS-CAPES SCARFS
L. C. Pazolt Co.
FURRIERS SINCE 1842
Nearly a Century of Reputable Service
11 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Next to Ritz Carlton Hotel
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CLOTHES TALK!
Yes, they do talk—and they speak for (or against) you in every social or business gathering.
Have yours speak for you with our careful cleansing and handpressing.
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN
26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Great August Sales
now in progress
with thousands of dollars savings in
• Dining, Living or Bedroom Furniture
• Domestic and Oriental Rugs
• Radios and Pianos
• August Sale of Finer Fur Coats
• Infants' Furniture
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING UNTIL 9
—for the sale of Furniture, Rugs, Radios, Pianos and Home Appliances.
Please use entrance on Avon Street. Park your car at the Shoppers' Garage.
Bus service to and from the store.

British Yacht Ready for 16th Attempt to Take Famous America's Cup Today

Ranger Ruled a Prime Favorite to Defend Cup

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31 (AP)—Gentle breezes prevailed today as Ranger and Endeavour II prepared to go out for the opening race of the America's Cup series.

Two hours before the race was to start, the wind, east by northeast, was blowing about 3 to 4 nautical miles per hour.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31 (AP)—By this afternoon, most of the record gallery of 400 nautical "experts" will be wondering who's rocking that boat—baseball scribes, golf critics and sports columnists have the handful of regular yacht writers groggy from answering questions—Bill (Pulitzer prize) Taylor of the New York Herald Tribune played safe by retiring to the seclusion of his own motor cruiser, anchored in Newport harbor—shocks administered by invading talent have seagoing men so upset they aren't sure now whether it was a tidal wave or a spinnaker boom that hit them during the past few days they've spent welcoming visiting firemen.

A handful of hardy experts interviewed Skipper Vanderbilt, via yoo-hoo system, from a tug, but all they found out was that there's going to be some races for the America's Cup. Vanderbilt is courteous to all interviewers, but proceeds on the theory it's his job to steer Ranger, the writer's job to describe how he does it, without quizzing him. Sopwith has agreed to meet a delegation from press daily, after each race, aboard his $2,000,000 motor cruiser Philante.

Ranger's unexpected defeat by Endeavour I in the cup defender's last race hasn't changed the conviction of some keen observers that Vanderbilt will make it "four straight," barring mishap. This year is already notable for shuffling sports trophies around, and it's about time for the law of averages to catch up with the defenders of the America's Cup, especially since Americans took the measure of British in both Ryder and Davis Cup contests this season.

Capt. Ben Pine of the fishermen's boat-racing fame is coming down to do some slumming on yachting's Park Avenue. Captain Ben has piloted his old racer, Gertrude Thebaud, in weather that would crack up any of the class "J" sloops afloat and at a faster rate of nautical speed. Gertrude once was credited with 15 knots under full sail, while the best ever conceded to a class "J" yacht (Yankee) was around 13 or 14 knots. On an average they don't go much over 10 nautical miles per hour unless the owner is willing to risk snapping one of those $40,000 masts. Endeavour II was dismasted twice last year, Ranger once this season in heavy weather, without sail, and soon after being launched.

Full field equipment for the races includes binoculars, yachting cap and the latest copy of Yachting. There's a $5 "cover charge" for members of the press delegation viewing the races from coast guard cutters. But the U. S. C. G. is furnishing boats and facilities for the benefit of the international gallery Ventilated or "Annie Oakley" Spinnakers—a variety of those big, billowing things that they use running before the wind—have been discarded by the new Endeavour.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31 (AP)—Britain took up again today its 86-year-old quest for the America's cup with the sloop Endeavour II, T. O. M. Sopwith's second challenger, opposed to Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's third defender of the supreme trophy of yachting.

Showers and a moderate southerly breeze was the weather forecast for the opening race of the best-four-out-of-seven series.

Ranger ruled a prime favorite on the strength of her record in preliminary races. She ran up a string of 13-straight victories before tasting her initial defeat two days ago when Endeavour I, Sopwith's vanquished 1934 challenger, and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, unsuccessful defense aspirant, led her home in that order in a 37-mile race from Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Sopwith, however, did not attempt to conceal his confidence in his new blue challenger, declaring tests had proved she is considerably faster than the old Endeavour.

Newport waters were crowded with a spectator fleet of private yachts which David Young, superintendent of the local station of the New York Yacht Club, custodian of the famous trophy, said was much larger than that which followed the 1934 contest.

Several Canadian yachts were among the late arrivals, adding their blue and white dusters to the British colors already flying from the Sopwith flotilla. A large fleet of coast guard craft were assigned to patrol the course and keep members of the floating gallery from blundering across prescribed but invisible boundaries on the blue water. It appeared a task far more difficult than escorting troop ships in time of war.

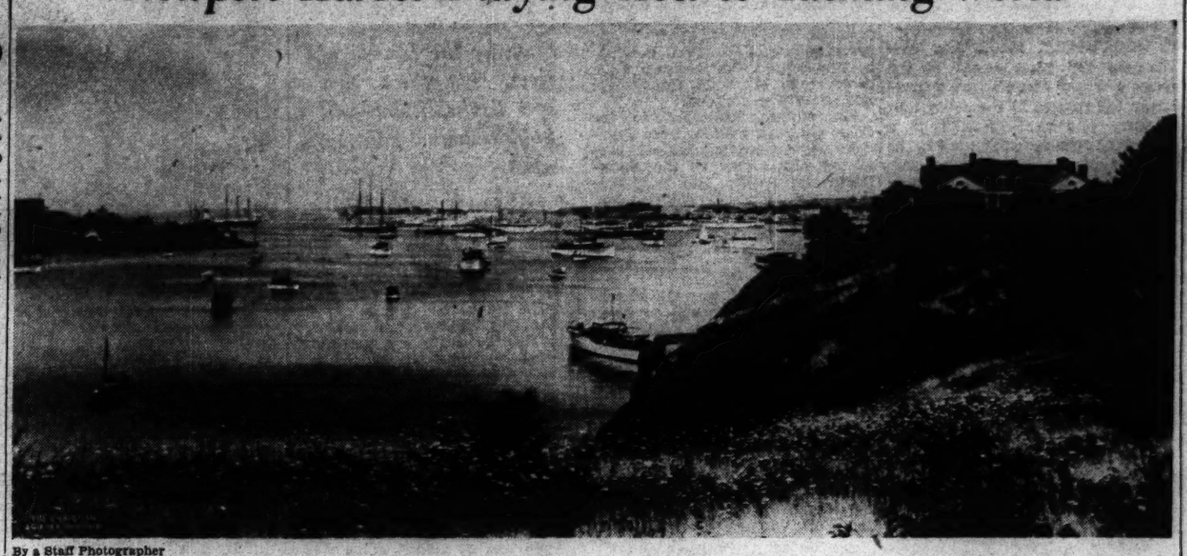
Numerous excursion vessels added to the congestion on waters ordinarily occupied by a score or two fishermen, small yachts and perhaps a freighter.

It was exactly 86 years ago today that the basis for the present contest was laid. On that date the schooner yacht America left Havre, France, where she was refitted after her Atlantic passage, and entered English waters. Her future history is well known—how she led a fleet of English yachts around the Isle of Wight and brought home a bottomless trophy through which many millions of dollars and pounds have been poured in defense and challenge.

Originally the cup cost about $500. Its intrinsic value in silver has fluctuated widely, once exceeding $1000, due to the war-time boom, and it has fallen at times to well below $40. At present it is below $50, but $5 above its value in 1934, when Vanderbilt's Rainbow sent Endeavour home without it. That increased value is why Sopwith has returned to the quest, he jokingly avers.

The committee today scheduled a 15-mile beat against the wind and a run home of the same distance, with the start and finish at a buoy established nine miles southeast of the Brenton Reef lightship. Even with the finest sort of visibility prevailing, those who remained ashore could not hope to see how the two big sloops fared. And weather forecasts were not promising, with showers and a moderate southerly breeze predicted.

Newport Harbor Playing Host to Yachting World



By a Staff Photographer

Off-Shore Scene of the Beginning of the Influx of Yachts Gathering Here to View the Famous America's Cup Races Which Begin Today

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Strike Up the Band

The statement in the report given to the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers at their thirty-sixth annual convention in New York City to the effect that music comes ahead of football for some 2,000,000 schoolboys and girls, is interesting information and shows just how firmly the idea of a college or school band doing its part toward making a gridiron battle more entertaining to the spectators has become intrenched. Just when and how the band first began to be recognized as a valuable adjunct to a big football game I cannot say; but I must frankly admit that I believe it is now so well established that it will continue to play its part as long as football continues to be the big fall college and school sport. In fact, I can no more picture a big football game of the present time taking place without a band than I can a return to the rules or player costumes which characterized the game of 40 or more years ago.

One of the Band
The Black Box

Some 40,000 School Bands

While everyone who has followed college and school football during the past 10 or 15 years must have realized that there has been a big increase in the number of bands which play at the games, I venture to say that few indeed ever dreamed that there were something like 40,000 of them. Those are the figures given out in the report above referred to and, taking them at their face value, one must admit that this feature of college and school activities has indeed become very important and very extensive. And, if this activity is to be charged up to the game of football, then there is one more thing to be said in praise of the great gridiron game. Anything which can develop interest in playing music among the boys and girls of school and college age is certainly to be welcomed as music is well worth while. It is also resulting in the development of thousands of good instrumentalists who carry on long after they have graduated, some making it their future life work.

Might Let Them Compete

As I have sat in the press box at Harvard and other college football fields, I have often wondered if the time might not come when the bands of the rival colleges would have a little competition of their own to go along with the more serious battle being waged by the rival elevens. It has been my pleasure to listen to some very fine bands and when it came to maneuvering, some of them were just about the last word. More than once have I heard the remark dropped that, if they counted the band in, the losing eleven's college would have to be called the victor. But that is no doubt going much too far and the members of the band will have to be contented with showing just how good they are and accepting the applause of the spectators as their only tangible reward for having added much to the pleasure of thousands of spectators whose chief interest, naturally, was in the game itself.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another Stagg at Springfield

To one who can go back to the playing days of Lon Stagg of Yale, the announcement that Paul Stagg, youngest son of the former great Yale athlete, is to be head coach of Springfield Training School football candidates this fall, brings back interesting memories of the early days of college football. Back in 1890, when Stagg senior was fresh from Yale where he had won letters in football and baseball, he became coach of the first eleven ever turned out by Springfield Training School. In those days, though coach, he was permitted to play on the team and my first view of Stagg and his new eleven was when it played Harvard on Holmes Field back in 1891. These two colleges played two games that year and I shall never forget one of the plays in the first of the games, which Harvard won 44 to 4. It started from a regular formation; but when it ended Stagg was sitting on the ball behind the Harvard goal. How he got there I never knew. Young Stagg will have a hard job filling his father's shoes at the International Y.; but he will be welcomed to eastern fields by the many friends and followers of his father, who will still be coaching College of the Pacific some 3000 miles from where he started his great football career.

Baseball Chatter Disliked Abroad

By the Associated Press

Liverpool, Eng., July 31

The Rt. Rev. Albert A. David, bishop of Liverpool, doesn't like professional baseball and if he had his way, England would have none of it.

Specifically, he dislikes the "backchat and calls" between players and spectators.

Writing in his Diocesan Review, the Anglican churchman warned that baseball is "unsuited to the English temperament" and lends itself more readily to gambling than does cricket.

"In professional baseball the crowds play a vocal part to an extent unknown in any of our English games. The backchat and calls of both players and spectators at a baseball match in America are something to be remembered when the play is forgotten.

"So far, English spectators of baseball have only learned the elementary calls of the game. If they ever learn the full phraseology of American baseball we do not think it will be long before its undesirable effects are seen at association football matches."

Batsmen Found Hitting Easy In Major Leagues

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Batsmen found hitting easy in the big leagues this week, with top 10 in each league undergoing a major shakeup, headlined by Cecil Travis of the Senators, who took the American League lead away from Lou Gehrig.

Eight of the 10 leaders in each circuit hit for .400 or better during the seven-day period ended with yesterday's games. All 20 travelled at better than a .300 clip.

Travis, hitting .450 with 18 hits in 40 chances, increased his mark 14 points to .376 for the season and climbed from a tie for second into the American League lead. At the same time, Gehrig also was clouting better than .400 and wound up the week with a .373 season average for second place.

Ducky Medwick, still setting the pace for both leagues with a .403 average, dropped seven points despite a close-to-.340 mark for the week.

Heaviest hitter for the seven-day stretch was Charley Gehringer, Detroit's classy second-baseman, who belted the ball at a .522 clip to make his season average .350, which gave him fifth place in the American League. Others among the week's stars were Joe Vosmik, Browns, with 17-for-33 for the seven-day span; Billy Herman, Cubs, with 11-for-22; Hank Greenberg, Tigers, 12-for-26, and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees, 12-for-28. Season records of the 10 leaders in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Travis, Washington	65	253	38	95	.376
Gehrig, New York	89	332	80	124	.373
Di Maggio, New York	83	351	88	129	.368
Greenberg, Detroit	87	328	85	117	.357
Gehringer, Detroit	76	297	72	104	.350
Bell, St. Louis	89	378	50	132	.349
Walker, Detroit	83	348	59	120	.345
West, St. Louis	80	316	52	108	.342
Radcliff, Chicago	81	328	52	112	.341
Vosmik, St. Louis	79	330	50	112	.339

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Medwick, St. Louis	88	350	78	141	.403
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	88	354	64	134	.379
Herman, Chicago	74	315	62	114	.362
Jurges, Chicago	83	280	39	102	.353
Mize, St. Louis	82	310	52	109	.352
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	75	295	44	103	.349
Whitney, Phila.	89	321	40	110	.343
Demaree, Chicago	89	357	60	122	.342
Moore, New York	83	322	52	108	.375
Manush, Brooklyn	81	302	42	99	.328

Fenn Cup Final

POLAND SPRINGS, Maine, July 31 (AP)—R. C. Norberg of Philadelphia won the Arthur F. Fenn Memorial Cup golf tournament here yesterday by chalking up a 4-and-3 verdict over P. T. Wadsworth of Montclair, N. J., in the final match. Wadsworth, one up on the fifth, came to grief when he played his ball into the waterhole on the short sixth. From then he took only one hole from his opponent.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	32	.640
New York	54	37	.593
Pittsburgh	47	41	.534
St. Louis	46	42	.523
Boston	44	47	.484
Brooklyn	38	50	.419
Cincinnati	36	51	.414
Philadelphia	30	56	.385

Results July 30
Chicago 5, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 Games
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
SEATS AT FENWAY PARK KEN. 0100

Wilson Is First Red Sox Pitcher to Win 10 Games

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those who have the interests of the Red Sox at heart were today wondering where the club might be if Jack Wilson were not around. Jack's ability to pitch in and out of turn without visible signs of wear has placed him in a position at Fenway Park similar to that which Carl Hubbell holds at the Polo Grounds. Both are holding the pitching staffs of their respective teams together.

In four of their most recent seven games, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox has called Wilson in from the bullpen to rescue a weakening team mate. The hard-working westerner saved a game for Arch McKain out in Cleveland on July 23 by delivering hitless ball in the ninth. The following afternoon he relieved Buck Newsom with one out in the ninth, but had the misfortune to yield the winning run in the eleventh.

Saved McKain Again

In the final game of the St. Louis series at Fenway on Thursday, Wilson again saved McKain. Jack fanned three of the five batters who faced him during the last two innings.

Yesterday, Cronin called on the young right-hander again. This time Wilson received credit for the victory for a change. Replacing Rube Walberg in the first of the ninth, who had relieved Grove in the seventh, Jack held the Tigers hitless for two innings and drove in the winning run himself. It was his tenth victory, as compared with only five defeats. He is the first Red Sox hurler to reach that victory level this season. Grove and Newsom have won nine.

If Wilson were not available it is entirely possible that Cronin's staff would completely collapse. Grove, who has been the only dependable worker along with Wilson for the past three weeks, gave a poor exhibition in starting yesterday's series opener against the Tigers. He was wild and ineffective. At times he gave the impression that he would rather be some place else. When he left the game in the seventh, the visitors were leading by 4 to 3.

Need Pitching

Not only has the Red Sox pitching situation reached a serious state, but there is no relief in sight. There are no injured players to return. Every man should be in shape to deliver in a consistent manner, but they are not.

Wilson's game-winning hit yesterday came with young George Coffman throwing them up for the Tigers. Cramer had singled and taken second on an infield out by Desautels, when the husky young pitcher stepped to the plate and smashed the first ball into right-center field for two bases. Cramer scored standing up. It happened in the tenth inning.

For the second successive afternoon, Gene Desautels led the Red Sox offense. On Thursday he had a perfect day—three for three. Yesterday he hit a double and single in four tries. His double bounced against the fence and drove in two runs. His single started another rally. In the eighth inning he bunted McNair home on a successful squeeze play.

Dallesandro Hits

Diamond dust . . . The Red Sox gave Grove good support in the first inning . . . Higgins made a great play on Greenberg's hard drive down the third-base line . . . Then Cramer jumped against the center-field bleacher wall to catch Walker's liner . . . Dominic Dallesandro came through with a pinch hit for the third straight time . . . Tommy Bridges, who started pitching for Detroit, looked unbeatable early in the game, but weakened later . . . He was trying for his eleventh victory.

The Ladies' Day crowd gave Manager Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers a great "hand" as he walked across the field to the visiting dugout before the game . . . It was Mike's first appearance here since his unfortunate accident in Yankee Stadium, May 25 . . . He sat on the bench and let Del Baker and Cy Perkins do the coaching . . . A doubleheader is scheduled between the Red Sox and Tigers tomorrow at Fenway . . . Monday is open in Boston, the Indians arriving on Tuesday . . .

The Bees lost another close game yesterday . . . Ed Brandt of the Pirates blanked them with two hits, 1 to 0 . . . Guy Bush held the Pirates to seven and shut them out until the ninth . . . Ray Mueller made both Bee hits . . . The Cubs increased their National League lead to four games yesterday by beating the Giants, 5 to 3, before more than 37,000 at Chicago.

Three Countries Represented In Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, Ont., July 31 (AP)—Representatives of three countries reached the final round of the Canadian tennis singles championships with the British Wightman Cup team taking both places in the women's competition.

Walter Senior of San Francisco gave the United States its representative when he polished off hard-hitting Ross Wilson in three quick sets. The scores were 6—3, 6—3, 6—0.

Bobby Murray of Montreal dropped the first two sets to Leonard Hartman of New York but rallied to win 4—6, 1—6, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Unable to come from behind as did Murray, the two favorites in the all-British semifinal in the women's singles, went down to decisive defeat. Evelyn Dearman whipped Kay Stammers 6—4, 6—0 while Freda James bowed to Mary Hardwick, 6—4, 6—1.

Another surprise carried the biggest players in the tournament, Walter Martin of Toronto and David M. Jones of New York, into the men's doubles final. They defeated Ross Wilson and Grant McLean of Toronto, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4 to earn the right to meet Murray and Laird Watt of Canada for the title. The latter team eliminated Joe O'Hara, Ottawa, and Ed Tarshis, Montreal, 4—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league—based on 250 or more times at bat):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	88	350	78	141	.403
P. Waner, Pirates	88	354	64	134	.379
Travis, Senators	65	253	38	95	.376
Gehrig, Yankees	89	332	80	124	.373
Di Maggio, Yankees	83	351	88	129	.368
Herman, Cubs	74	315	62	114	.362

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	28	.678
Chicago	54	36	.600
Detroit	51	38	.586
Boston	48	37	.565
Cleveland	42	43	.494
Washington	38	47	.447
St. Louis	28	60	.318
Philadelphia	26	59	.306

Results July 30
Boston 6, Detroit 5. (10 innings.)
Washington 12, Cleveland 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Rookie Pitches No-Hitter

NEW ORLEANS, July 31 (AP)—Johnny Humphries, 21-year-old rookie off the University of North Carolina campus, pitched a no-hit, no-run game last night in blanking Chattanooga, 1 to 0, in the first game of a doubleheader. He also fanned 11 batters.

Two Bay State Golfers Left In N. E. Play

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 31 (AP)—Two sturdy Massachusetts campaigners and a brilliant New Hampshire youngster today shared the semifinal brackets in the New England Amateur Golf Championship at Ekwanok with defending champion Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine.

Levinson, who played superb golf yesterday when he eliminated Charlie Clare of New Haven, the 1934 titlist, and the capable Ted Bishop of Auburndale, Mass., found Art Rogers of Winchester, Mass., blocking his way to the final.

Eddie Lowery of Newton, Mass., and 19-year-old Tom Leonard Jr., of Nashua, N. H., were the others to qualify for the second last round. The winners will play an 18-hole match for the title this afternoon.

Both of the Bay Staters encountered stiff opposition in their quarterfinals. Lowery had to go to the last hole before topping Paige West of Martindale, Maine, holder of his state title, and Leo Martin of Wayland, Mass., forced Rogers to play an extra hole before he bowed out of the struggle for this sectional title. Leonard had little difficulty keeping pace with the other victors, with a 3-and-1 victory over A. F. Lynch, a summer resident of this Green Mountain resort.

Levinson found himself one down to Clare until the latter three-putted the home green, to wind up with a 73, three over par and one under the champion's round. The Connecticut star's putter failed him again on the 19th hole, where Levinson clinched the match with a regulation four. Bishop, who cut down his three previous opponents with a consistent brand of golf, suffered a sharp let-down when he engaged the steady defending champion.

Young Leonard gained the quarterfinals with a surprising one-hole victory over Harold Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., who was Levinson's predecessor on the New England throne. Rogers, racing out in 34, won seven of the first nine holes from Sam Nield Jr., of Pawtucket, R. I., enough to give him a one-sided 7 and 5 triumph.

Endeavour I Wins Second Straight

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31 (AP)—Endeavour I, T. O. M. Sopwith's unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup three years ago, defeated Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow yesterday in the final race of the Eastern Yacht Club's cruise.

The victory gave the English boat her second straight triumph. Thursday she beat the same boats, and in addition showed the way to Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, the cup defender.

Wiping Out the Past With the Present

By a Staff Photographer

Harold Vanderbilt (Left), Owner of the United States Yacht Ranger, Shaking Hands With Rival T. O. M. Sopwith, Skipper of the British Representative, Endeavour II, Before the America's Cup Races

Cooper Races Out To Lead St. Paul Open With Low 68

ST. PAUL, July 31 (AP)—Just as everyone expected, Harry Cooper of Chicago was the man to catch as the field set out today for the second round of St. Paul's annual $5000 open golf tournament.

"Light Horse" Harry, the pre-tournament favorite whenever he starts, and always a hot choice on money battles over the Keller course, fulfilled all expectations by raking the layout for a brilliant 33—35—68.

His round, which matched his opening gun in 1935 when he went on to win with a record 72-hole total of 271, included a fancy eagle three on the 533-yard third hole, and birdies on four other greens.

He was not beyond reach, however, for Pat Sawyer of Minneapolis, a professional for the past two years, who used to play for the University of Minnesota, was only a stroke back with his 35-34—69, and Ed Brook, a professional from Bartow, Fla., and Johnny Dawson, sturdy Chicago amateur, were close up with 70's.

Ralph Guldahl, holder of the national open crown, headed a pack of eight professionals and two amateurs in the 71 bracket. Ranged with him were Johnny Revolta, former P. G. A. champion, and Johnny Bulla of Chicago; E. J. Harrison of Little Rock, Ark.; Jimmy Hines of Garden City; Lawson Little of San Francisco; Henry Ransom of Bryan, Texas, and Marion H. Smith of Crawfordsville, Ind., of the money group, and Bill Zieske of Minneapolis and Dick Price of Wichita, Kan., the amateurs.

Forty-Six Yachts In Northeast Final

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, July 31 (AP)—The Northeast Harbor fleet sailed its final race of the July series here yesterday with 46 boats bucking a southerly breeze to cross the finish line.

Winsome, with William F. Cochran of Woodbrook, Md., at the helm, took the 30-square-meter class. Nevis won the Lawley division with C. P. B. Jeffries of Newport, R. I., piloting. Other class results:

49 B, Black Kitkat, Dr. William E. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Rice division, Bob White, James S. Murphy, New oYrk City; MD1 class, number 6, Henry G. Brooks Jr., Milton, Mass.; Bullseye class, Chizzle, A. P. and H. R. Nelson Jr., St. Davids, Penna.

Trinity Star Accepts

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—Milton (Mickey) Kobrosky, highly regarded halfback from Trinity College, has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern College All-Stars against the New York Giants in the second annual charity football game at the Polo Grounds, Sept. 8. Kobrosky will share the left halfback position with Charles (Monk) Meyer, Army's 140-pound "giant" and one or two others yet to be announced. The Trinity star, whose home is in Springfield, Mass., is the second "small" college player to accept an all-star invitation. The other is Roy Illowit, 230-pound tackle from City College of New York.

Alice Marble Victor Over Polish Rival

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 31 (AP)—Alice Marble of San Francisco won a second leg on the Seabright bowl yesterday defeating Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish champion, in the women's finals of the 50th annual invitation invitation tennis tournament of the Lawn Tennis and Cricket club. The scores were 6—3, 5—7, 8—6.

It was the first triumph for Miss Marble, United States national champion, over the stocky Polish star in four meetings.

The blonde Californian, who in 1936 turned back Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles to have her name engraved on the silver trophy for the first time, threw away 10 match points yesterday before she finally achieved victory over Miss Jedrzejowska.

In the mixed doubles, Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, who is scheduled to meet Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Texas, in the singles final, paired with Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France to defeat Gil Hunt of Washington, D. C., and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Jedrzejowska and Jiro Yamagishi, the Japanese star, gained the other mixed doubles bracket in the finals by toppling John McDiarmid of Chicago and Grayen Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—4

Marston Advances In Early Rounds

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 13 (AP)—It's been 14 years since Max Marston of Philadelphia won the United States amateur golf title but he's still able to show the younger players a few things about the game with the result he's the favorite to capture his seventh Schenecossett invitation tournament.

The veteran squared off against Josiah Lasell of Whitinsville, Mass., in the quarterfinals today after winning two easy matches yesterday. He first beat Joseph Crowley of New London, Conn., 5 and 4, and then eliminated Francis E. Smith of New Rochelle, N. Y., 4 and 3, after shooting even par for the 29 holes he played.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Photo Giacomelli, Venice

The desire for greatly simplified furnishings extends in these days throughout European countries, and even those owners who prefer Louis XV cabinet work are applying elimination in the selection and arrangement of their furniture. The bedroom shown here is in an ancient Venetian palace, newly decorated by the Duchess of Denti. With the simplicity of modern spacing and scarcity of trifling details, we see a revival of eighteenth-century painted walls

Present Decorative Taste in Italy

By D. Nevile Lees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

It is of interest to notice that the furnishings of Italian homes of the 1200's and 1300's were of marked simplicity. This we learn from the records found in the manuscripts, drawings and paintings of those times. Basic necessity decided their arrangement and contents. Bare walls, a few durable pieces of fine plain furniture sparsely set out, a few articles of household use in metal or earthenware—these sufficed the contemporaries of Dante and their descendants through successive generations.

Gradually, more decorations and added possessions were introduced—a fresco, tapestry or picture for the walls, a colored glazed earthenware, a piece of statuary, a woven hanging, a gilded coffer or wrought-iron lamp. Thus into the dignified splendors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, on through the seventeenth and eighteenth, interior decoration steadily became increasingly lavish and diffused.

With the 1800's came the mass production of machine-made articles of poor design, flooding Victorian homes and their contemporaries in other lands. This brought the fashion of crowded interiors, heavily curtained windows, walls plastered with miscellaneous pictures, fans and photographs. Shelves, tables and brackets were loaded with ornaments. Even when these were individually of fine quality, their quantity produced an impression of confusion, each piece detracting from the effect of the rest.

Simplification Now in Favor

Following a century when crowding and haphazard customs in home furnishing prevailed in Italy as in other lands, there has arisen a zeal for simplification and elimination such as prevailed when need and dignity actuated home owners. In many quarters the pendulum of fashion has swung far over as the revolt from past excesses was itself carried to excess. Such stark bareness, while suggestive and stimulating in its very restraint, is too extreme for general approval and could hardly satisfy or be accepted for long as a permanent background to life.

Homes, after all, are made to be lived in. Those austere, well-nigh empty, frigidly ordered, interiors could not genuinely and permanently satisfy. They may be regarded rather as experiments in technique than as expressions of an enduring taste.

The spread of this new movement of bareness and elimination has a vital relation to the practical problems of modern life—its opportunities, privileges and demands. Housewives have awakened to the monstrous folly of daily dusting a medley of superfluous objects and the intricate curves of ornate furniture. These owners have accordingly scrapped much, spaced the rest, and breathe more freely. Home-makers with fresh interests of their own and less servants to share the work, are vitally interested in labor-saving, through simplifying the mere mechanical routine of daily living. So they have begun to select furniture of simpler design and smooth surface; to discard superfluous hangings and upholsteries; to become more discriminating and independent in taste. They are seeking more concise forms, fresher and clearer colors in fabrics and designs. Light, space, and freedom from unessentials are their aims.

In many homes of Florence, one notices an attitude of freedom to follow individual taste, combined with intelligence in coming to a fresh opinion. To look critically and constructively at one's personal environment is likely to result in a preference for the newer styles, or for arrangement in new ways of old material on hand. Some make moderate changes, others more radical ones. Those who are free to plan and furnish modern buildings select the ultra-modern styles and materials—built-in furniture, chromium-plated and glass pieces and other novelties. They may obtain an effect of clarity and austerity, spacious, severe, and unadorned.

While some do affect the ultra-modern, more choose a middle course, keeping their plain walls almost bare and using but few pieces of furniture. For decorative effect, they rely on the placing of these, on the sparse use of fabrics, one or two selected pieces of glass, china or statuary, a picture or mirror, and on carefully studied lighting, whether by day or night.

The Taste of an Artist

In one such house, the home of a well known Italian artist, this medium style prevails with satisfying effect. The furniture is not conspicuously modern; some of it is antique. There are large comfortable armchairs upholstered in plain modern fabrics, and there are shelves and tables in dark polished woods. The walls are bare, cream-washed and the floors are waxed red-brick. The architecture has the noble simplicity of an old Tuscan farmhouse skillfully adapted to modern requirements. These elements combine to produce a striking effect of dignity, space and beauty, and well represent what is best, and most significant and satisfying, in modern Italian taste.

Photo Barsotti, Florence

The dining room in the Florentine home of the sculptor Antonio Maraini is a good example of cultivated Italian taste, in which present day ideals of space and simplicity are maintained even with the use of old furniture and within a traditionally built Tuscan farmhouse

In the old Tuscan farmhouse near Florence, remodeled by the sculptor Antonio Maraini, a small window was enlarged to give outlook on a beautiful distant view. Other modern features introduced are the flush doors in either corner, and an electric light over each one. So contemporary taste makes ancient buildings more attractive and livable

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Fifth of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

After considering and listing facts as we did last week, it seems expedient to examine the purposes of each room, element and fitment of the house.

Purposes can be easily grouped under these main heads, the general way time is spent by everyone:

Sleeping, with its normal adjuncts of bath and toilet;

eating;

relaxing, which includes resting, reading, listening to music, conversation between adults or children;

entertaining, whether serious or playful;

circulation (moving about) through the house.

Involving only some members of the family or servants are specialized activities, such as cooking, cleaning, laundry, chores of all sorts, child's play, home work, hobbies, automobile driving or tinkering.

Occasional activities include gardening washing the car, repairs, large parties, guests, care of invalids. Some of these take place in special rooms, others overlap or do not occur at the same time.

Sleeping, for instance, is now done in a room which usually reflects a traditional hangover in its size and shape. At present your bedroom is a very much abused room, and not a very practical one at that. For you sleep, dress and prink in it; use it for the storage of your clothes and linen. It needs be large to provide for so much.

Unlike your ancestors, you sleep with the windows wide open, and you want a bathroom opening immediately into your bedroom. Closet doors, plus entrance and bathroom doors, plus windows, plus even sometimes a useless fireplace—all these leave hardly enough free wall space for the beds.

Seven months out of twelve the room may be too cold for comfortable morning dressing, and it is expensive to heat. Sometimes even you may wake up to find that your oak floor is wet with the night snow or rain.

Why not change it, and from one big room make two small ones. Then the sleeping room proper becomes small—very small in fact. It holds only the beds plus two chairs plus side tables and lights. It can even be a porch well screened against insects in summer, and may have a linoleum floor, impervious to water or snow.

Then a dressing room is enlarged from the usual two closets into a real room, with appropriate shelves, open or closed drawers, two armchairs, maybe a chaise longue and a dressing table.

An efficient arrangement is this, because all clothes are within arm's reach and moving about is no longer impeded by two beds. This room for dressing is warm in the morning and, unlike the bedroom, does not require cross ventilation. The bathroom opens into it.

The guest bedroom is usually a luxury, but a welcome one. It can be best placed downstairs, or on the level with the living room. Why? Because it is 95 per cent of the time unoccupied by a guest. It can be profitably used most of the time for a study, either for an older child or for yourself, while the studio bed is turned into a comfortable sofa. Its bathroom, entered into directly from the hall, becomes the downstairs toilet.

The small bathrooms of today are not necessarily the best ones. Their size and contents depend on what the rest of the house is like. A larger one with a dressing table can serve as dressing room or prinking room, if necessary. But, whatever you plan, do not put one at the head of the stairs, for everyone to see and hear from the entrance hall.

Its present layout need not be accepted as final and efficient. If there is only one in the house and it is used by the whole family, remember that a separate adjacent place for the water closet may be a better arrangement, and increase flexibility.

Provisions for eating include a multitude of errors; are misunderstood by most people; will return rich rewards from good planning.

First of all, forget about classifying meals as breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Think instead about quick meals—single breakfasts; midnight snacks; meals on the maid's-day-out; servant's meals; children's meals; Sunday suppers. These should be served as near the stove as possible—preferably in the kitchen.

Then, consider the usual family meals, usually only six dinners per week, with the addition of a possible guest or two.

Think of these as quiet, intimate affairs, conducive to relaxed feeling and pleasant conversation.

Good ventilation is necessary in the dining room, as well as freedom from cooking odors and noises. This makes a pantry almost necessary.

Finally, the meals rarely given, but very important, nevertheless—the dinner parties, for which much space is needed for expressing the generous hospitality expected on such occasions.

Such an analysis promptly upsets the traditional dining room plan to which you have been accustomed, as it calls for a more concentrated use of space. The actual kitchen, as a place to cook, becomes smaller, and there is added space for a table and some chairs. In it quick meals can be served or a child can play.

Then the pantry, beside its storage, food preparation and washing functions, acquires a buffer quality, not to be given up lightly.

If lack of space forces you to abandon the pantry, this calls for increasing kitchen sink sizes and for providing shelves for best china and silver in the dining room. Then you should insist on some means of noise reduction, such as an acoustic ceiling, and on forced ventilation in the kitchen.

But this is most important. You will realize that your dining room is not often used, and remains unoccupied most all the time.

Why not bring it into the family life and add it to the living room? It will still keep its identity, but the two will be separated only by curtains or disappearing doors. But, when entertaining, it will be one large area, and parties for adults or for children or for buffet entertainment will be simple and successful. It will also help the living room, because it will provide for a normal overflow and make moving about easy.

Every conceivable family function may be carried out in the living room, from the quietest to the noisiest; from the most tranquil to the most active. To plan properly for one rather than the other is next to impossible.

Whatever you do, however, you plan for relaxation or entertainment or for more specific activities such as piano playing, insist on its being separated from the other activities in the house. Insist on a hallway, no matter how small.

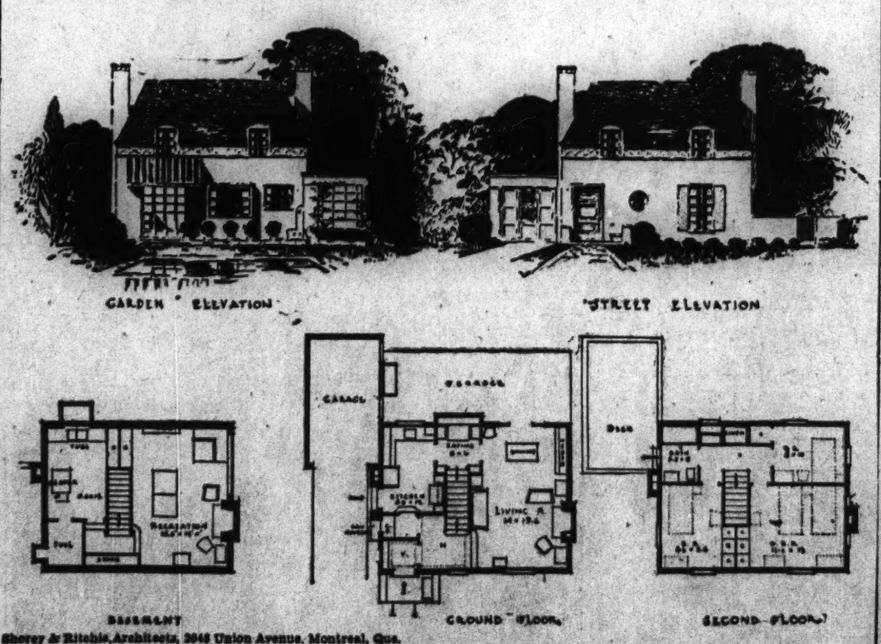
Make sure guests do not enter directly into the living room. Let it hold no hints of eating or sleeping. Make it look on the garden, toward the south, and let there be air and sun.

Exterior style considerations should not compel you to have numerous windows. Concentrate your windows. Concentrate your wall spaces. That will give you a feeling of quiet, relaxation and peace that a living room should have. It will also make it easy for you to move about by giving you a clear space in the middle of the room. This is an important requirement for an interior in which one, two or three people—perhaps all at once—will frequently move about, either to adjust the radio, to choose a book, to answer the telephone, or what not.

Each element, each fitment and each piece of furniture should be considered in this manner and designed to meet its purpose, just as a room is considered.

Four Pieces Now

The new carving sets now have four pieces instead of the usual three. The large knife, fork, and sharpener are supplemented by a long cold-meat knife. This has a flexible and thin blade which makes it practical for cutting cold pork, lamb, beef into dainty thin slices for lunches and informal suppers.



Shorey & Ritchie, Architects, 3046 Union Avenue, Montreal, Que.

A Six-Room House on a 50x100-Foot Lot

Above is shown one of the small house designs which received Honorable Mention in the Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition last year. A close examination will show how well it is adapted to the specified 50'x100' lot. Although the house measures only 21'x27', five fair sized rooms are provided in addition to a 13.6x19 recreation room in the basement.

An ingenious feature is the placing of the breakfast alcove in front of a wide window overlooking the garden and between the kitchen and the dining room. This makes it practically part of the kitchen so far as accessibility goes, but still there may be two doors closed between the kitchen and the dining end of the living room, when such privacy is desired.

The development at the rear, where a terrace easily accessible from the living room falls in an angle formed by the house and the garage, is another interesting detail.

The cubic content of this house is figured at 15,797, but costs are not estimated in this competition. The reason for this omission is because of the variation in price for labor and material in different provinces of the Dominion. This design is published by authority of the Hon. C. H. Dunning, Minister of Finance.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Exchange Teachers View the Schools of England

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Schools English and American An Overseas Interpretation

'Yes Sir' and 'Okay' Sound Quite Different but Both May Indicate a Boy's Respect for His Teacher

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The English schoolboy says "Yes, Sir, I will, Sir." The schoolboy of the United States may say, "Okay," but the replies mean the same thing—or almost the same—and are given in the same spirit of entire respect. It is merely a matter of approach.

So I have been learning recently from a batch of letters that have accumulated on my desk from a batch of young American teachers who, for the past months, have been spending their time—under the auspices of the English Speaking Union—in English schools.

The teachers have been busy effecting comparisons and making notes, and there is, it seems, quite a remarkable difference between the approach to education of the child of the United States and the approach of the child of Great Britain. There is, too, quite a remarkable difference in the system of education applied to the two and quite a remarkable difference in the buildings and equipment in connection with which that education is carried on.

My correspondents tell me that these differences are most clearly defined at the lower end of the educational ladder, at the end, that is, of the Nursery School. They say that America and England have not more than the loosest links in their conception of nursery school work and the need for it, and that to anyone who has experienced the two, the dissimilarity of viewpoint is peculiarly interesting.

Philanthropic Motives

England regards nursery schools in the light of a philanthropic effort carried out with philanthropic enthusiasm only in the more underprivileged districts. Nursery school teachers in England are not necessarily highly trained. Matriculation and a two-year special course is regarded as all-sufficient, and then the teachers "turn to," doing what my American friends describe as a "marvelous piece of work," in which everyone adopts the "team spirit," shares whatever comes to hand in the way of equipment, pays not the slightest heed to such "non-essentials" as status or advancement, and rides over what would, in most countries, be regarded as unsurmountable difficulties.

In America, it seems, affairs are altogether different. In America, nursery schools began as "demonstration units" attached to universities or colleges, for the widening of research and for purposes of parental education, as well as to give children of pre-school age guided socialized experience. The children who go to them are largely from privileged families. Nursery schools are found in most residential suburbs and are a regular part of many private day schools of elementary grade.

Teachers are highly trained. Groups are small—much smaller than in England—and equipment is vast, selected with an eye to the production of a nice balance between mental, physical, and social development.

Cannot Be Compared

In practical efficiency, the two systems cannot be compared, my teacher friends say. Nor can they be compared in matters of sheer good will, or in matters of zeal. America has it all its own way in one direction; and has not even touched the fringe of what England is doing, and is likely to do, in the other direction.

Rising to an older school period, my teacher friends say that differences are still marked. Among children of between eight and ten years of age, education is approached from entirely divergent angles. The American teacher—often more than a bit of a psychologist—guides, but never discourages initiative. He seeks to cultivate originality, observation, and reason. He teaches reading, and then provides a reference library.

The English teacher, taken on the whole, is more of an instructor. He is inclined to lecture rather than encourage class discussion. He indulges in memory training. His class is versed in Latin and exceedingly good at mathematics. It is a very thorough class, but very dependent on his personal ability to make his subjects interesting.

Citizenship Consciousness

America, however, has not approached England in what my teacher friends describe as "citizenship consciousness." The study of international relationships, so eagerly pursued in England, is on the whole regarded with slight interest in America, they say. American schools on the average are said to know next to nothing of the model "parliaments" which open up to British children the opportunity of self-expression on matters which demand a grasp of world affairs and civic affairs which might surprise the children of the West.

At an older stage still, the same differences of approach continue, although to a less marked degree. The secondary schools of America are, of course, immensely bigger than those of England and, on that account, their equipment is by many degrees better. My American friends are, from all accounts, not too favorably impressed by some of the things they have met with in English schools—discolored walls, steep stairs, ink on the floor and carvings on the desks, draft—and an almost complete absence of central heating except in name.

Examinations Again!

They have been surprised by what they call the "policing" of corridors and stairs by staff and prefects, being used, as they are, to a student government in which nobody other than a "reliable citizen" holds official position. They have been struck, too, by the number of "dont's" of the English school. They have been saddened by what they feel to be the deadening effect of the English examination system—although they agree that the American system of entering college by recommended groups is really no better, on account of the disparity which exists between the various grading systems.

On the whole, it may be said that my American friends prefer their own arrangements. They are conscious—or seem to be—of a greater regimentation of direction in America, a more clearly defined goal toward which there is a uniformity of pressure. England is less uniform. It is homelike, and it makes experiments, and it makes mistakes, and it starts all over again. Any real educational system appears to my American friends to be absent. It is always being worked out, always shifting.

But Both May Feel Curious

They say that, as a consequence, the children of England and of America—alike in many ways—yet understand a totally different educational approach. The English boy, except in rare instances, in response to his teacher's command (or in America, request) would hesitate to use that cheerful sign of co-operative acquiescence, "Okay." The American boy would regard the formal and respectful attitude of the youthful Englishman toward his teacher as quaintly abnormal.

But the understanding of such differences is peculiarly useful to teachers, say my American friends. There is a fundamental need, if the new world is to comprehend itself as a whole, for the teachers of that new world to know something of things which lie beyond their own frontiers. Upon the teachers rest so much, they say. The recommendation is "Let there be more exchanges."

Courtesy of Camp Teela Wooket, Roxbury, Vt.

Craft Work Out Under the Trees Is One of the Most Delightful of Many Camp Experiences

Exploring Earlier America in Southwest and South

The Explorers' High School Learns That American History Begins With Vanished Indian Tribes

Americanizing Young Americans—5

By Mary Rooker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it came to familiarizing young Americans with their own country and their own people, it soon became apparent to the Faculty of the Explorers' School that the Student Body needed more perspective for their study of history. They talked about the Revolution, the Civil War, and the World War as if they were more or less coincident. More than that, American History, evidently, began in 1492, skipped to 1620, and then settled down to regular business. To correct these conceptions, the School started for the great Southwest.

In this dry and sunny climate, exploring was zestful and full of rewards. In many places they found preserved the dwellings of peoples who long predated the European conquerors. At Mesa Verde the children had their first introduction to cliff dwellings and the culture which flourished in and about them. Here, again, the government has done a very great deal to make these homes of Earlier Americans accessible and understandable, and has preserved notable examples.

The great Mesa itself inspired awe and stirred vivid imaginings till the talk was all of the tribes who had lived there, how they must have kept sentries at the edge of this tremendous "table," looking far across the great Montezuma Valley to the north, or across the Mantos River to the south, watching for the distant enemy, for signal fires of friends or of foes so daring as to attempt to attack this almost impregnable natural citadel. As the car came to the edge of the summit, the view made the Boy exclaim, "You can't tell me those Indians knew nothing about the experiences of flying. How much it looks as if we were looking down from an airplane!"

These cliff dwellings, built under caves eroded near the tops of the walls of deep canyons cut into the mesa, were communal homes for hundreds of people, apparently of different tribes or of different strata of that primitive society. The Girl objected because the mysterious kivas, the subterranean gathering and ceremonial rooms, were visited only by the men of the tribes and older boys admitted to man's estate. These deserted, empty, small, resounding rooms could be peered into by all and sundry, masculine or feminine. They seemed to be the centers of interest now that the dwellings are ruins, as well as when they were the homes of the busy tribesmen.

It seemed very easy to imagine the life of these people, with their (comparatively) advanced culture, their simple implements, their hard-won small harvests, their few belongings. The students selected, each for himself, a room, and decided that some mats, a few pottery jars, some baskets, and some rugs would equip them for living as they thought those people had lived. But when the Pater reminded them that it was very unlikely that each boy and girl had a room, they were soon busy planning the communal rooms and equipping them in fancy with things they had seen in the Mesa Museum.

At Walnut Canyon, near Flagstaff, the Explorers had the opportunity of wandering among a number of dwellings which were built, apparently, for separate families. These too, placed in caves cut from the face of a cliff, showed interesting primitive use of masonry and preparations for defense. The young observers preferred these small dwellings to the big communal homes, and played "Come to see" so industriously that they kept the Pater and the Faculty busy answering questions and reading guide books to find out "What kind of grain shall I plant? What is my fish hook made out of? Can I cook in this pottery bowl? Did those folks use any metals?"

After these wanderings and playings among the homes of the past, great interest was aroused by the various Pueblos visited, such as the one at Taos, which continually aroused comparisons with "ours at Walnut Canyon." The children saw many similarities to the culture of the vanished people. They liked to trace some modern implement or product of native handicraft back to some old relic in the museums they had visited. In some ways it was a surprise to discover how close is the way of life of these Americans of 1937—some of the Indian tribes of the Southwest—to those peoples of hundreds of years ago, established long before Columbus found this continent.

These experiences were more pleasant than those at other places where the Indians on their reservations were so much closer to the white man. So often the inhabitants of the reservations seemed to have been given, or to have chosen, the less attractive gifts of modern civilization.

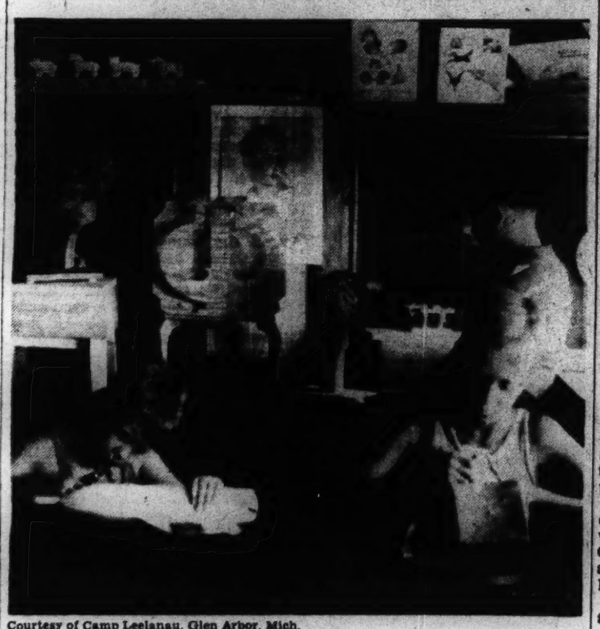
Another contact with the history of the Indians came as the School drove north and east. There were, in all stories of pioneering and settlement, tales of the Indians who resisted the on-coming of the Palefaces. The French and Indian Wars became real as the party traveled through country so closely connected with them. Cooper's novels were reread before or after visits to Lake Champlain, Lake George, and the surrounding country.

In order that the background for the study of the development of our country should be more complete, study was made in the southeast and the southwest of the coming of the Spanish, and of the many traces of their passing. The car followed the Camino Real, stopped at old missions, paused at Mexican villages which looked as if they had been transplanted from our southern neighbor. Best of all was the time spent in St. Augustine, with its ancient gate, its citadel, its fabulous Fountain of Youth of Ponce de Leon, and with its oldest house—said to be the oldest house in the oldest city in the United States of America.

To remind the students that other forces were also busy in the pre-United States days, there were days spent in the French Quarter at New Orleans, and other days at St. Louis and near by, looking for the places mentioned in early histories of this part of the Louisiana Purchase. Within a year, the Mississippi River was traversed at points throughout its entire valley: constant reminders were found of the before and after Louisiana Purchase days.

Finally, to show what might have been — there was a week-end in French Canada, ending adventurously (or ignominiously) when the whole party became soundly lost on an unmarked detour and were unable to make their "school-book" French understood by these French Canadians, who vigorously repudiated the suggestion that the village might contain at least one person who could speak English.

Next Saturday the Explorers' High School follows American history on down to Colonial Days on the Atlantic coast.



Courtesy of Camp Leelanau, Glen Arbor, Mich.

At Camp a Boy Sometimes Finds He Likes Art

During school term the trend may be so strongly toward football, basketball and other sports that extra time is all spent in physical activity. But at camp, the trend is toward a well-balanced appreciation of beauty, and the quiet hours in the craft studio or out under the trees as in the case of the girls above are counted as important as the outdoor games or evening sings.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

VII

The Shells Teach

Mary Gertrude came stumbling into the class late one morning. Mary Gertrude was often late. She found so many interesting things on her way. Mary Gertrude lived a whole block from school.

She put some crumbling shells into my hand. I laid them on the tree bench and went on with my lesson. Soon I felt her hand in my pocket. Fearing neglect of her treasures she had gathered them up again and put them where she knew they could not be missed, for my piece of chalk was in that pocket.

My lesson finished, I put the chalk I was using into my pocket, when my fingers touched Mary Gertrude's shells. I brought them and the chalk out together, and held them before the class.

"They are related, children, how are they alike?"

"They're both white." "Yes."

"Will they both mark?" That was quickly demonstrated.

Then with alert interest they listened to the story of chalk and I added a little about the chalk cliffs of Dover which gave them a bit of the world outside our own.

* * *

Winds Favor Us

There's never a dearth of subjects to teach. Patrons and other friends learn of your work and objects come from many sources.

When wind was our special study and I wished to show that air has pressure, a patron from California School of Technology came with the necessary apparatus and performed the experiment before the children. As he pumped the air from the seemingly empty flasks and the pressure from the outside air crushed the glass, the children had vividly illustrated the fact that air has pressure.

* * *

A Tree Teaches

They crushed the leaves and recognized the eucalyptus oil smell. They tasted the seed receptacles and shook the tiny seeds from them.

They found a little eucalyptus tree in the garden beneath the tall tree and marveled that the great tree had ever been so small and had come from a little black seed.

Then we gathered the caps, arranged designs with them, strung them together and wore them home.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Teacher Co-operation

The teacher's view is naturally somewhat narrower than that of the superintendent or principal, as the teacher is closer to the job. This is a desirable situation as it enables an observant, keen-minded teacher to see more clearly the details which must be carried out in any complete educational project. The true teacher will not only strive to carry on the work in his classroom in a capable, efficient manner but will always be on the alert to find opportunities for initiating activities that will fit in with administrative policies, or at least to assist in every helpful way as occasions may arise in carrying out those policies.—Albert M. Shaw quoted in the News Bulletin of the National Education Association.

More About Remaining Silent

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

As a teacher of small children I find the Parent's column often reveals the evidence of many problems in common. The Colorado mother who had to exercise much self-discipline to maintain silence may be interested in knowing I have had the same experience.

I realized it was not fair to nag or make the atmosphere discordant for all the children because a few were disobedient, and nagging can become a disagreeable habit easily acquired by a teacher or mother.

Having made clear to the children what is expected, I endeavor to keep silent on the subject and let the disobedient child reap the results of his actions, never letting him escape. It is not easy, but it is much more harmonious, and it places the responsibility right where it belongs, on the child.

Another lesson I have learned may be illustrated in the following incident. Dewey had the habit of pouting when he was reprimanded and at dismissal would take his belongings and say he was not returning again. I would force him to put his things in his desk, and either then or after school have a heart-to-heart talk. It occurred to me that after one method had been resorted to twice and the offense repeated, I had better take time to pursue a different course of action, that is, to study it out before the occasion arose.

So one day when Dewey had a pouting spell and with his belongings under his arm announced he would not return, I said, "Why, I did not know this was your last day, Dewey. Children, Dewey should be our leader marching out for he says this is his last day with us." Dewey reluctantly took the place of honor. "Now let's all say, 'Good-by, Dewey,' we shall all miss him so much," I said.

The children were just as serious as I and I had to turn my back to hide the smile, for Dewey's expression was so very funny. The next day Dewey returned and no one mentioned the fact, but he did not bring his crayons and pencil. I just gave the children an interesting picture to color and said nothing. That afternoon he brought back his things and that was the last time Dewey ever pouted. Where opposition antagonizes, tactful agreement will often so surprise and frustrate a child's plans that a difficult situation will quickly resolve itself harmoniously.

Adults are only grown-up children, and if we analyze our own reactions to external influences we can better sympathize with a child who must submit to the will of his elders, regardless of his own desires and inhibitions. I hope a teacher has not intruded by sharing her experience with the many mothers whose experiences are helpful to her.

(Mrs.) C. B. M.

Son's Clothes Must Conform, Mother Finds

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

My problem has not been the bedtime argument, which so many parents complain of, but that of persuading my 10-year-old son to get up each morning. That was the very time he wanted to lie abed, and once up he seemed to need continued prodding to get dressed and ready for school.

We started out by setting his bedtime hour half an hour earlier, to make sure he was securing plenty of sleep. We explained the earlier bedtime frankly, but our son wasn't willing to rise when called. We then set his bedtime three quarters of an hour earlier, then an hour. After almost two weeks, it dawned on Bob we were entirely serious and determined and he made an honest effort to get up and dressed. His dilatory habits were not easy to overcome, but he now gets up when called and is usually ready for breakfast when called.

Another of our boy's problems deals with his footwear. We live almost two miles from our rural school and Bob must walk home evenings when the weather is mild. His oxfords seemed always sloppy and always untied. They were well fitting, good shoes, but the untidy habit of allowing them to become untied caused them to slip around, I believe. We now see to it that he wears sturdy boots made for walking. A weekly chart which deals with teeth, hair, face, neck, ears, clean handkerchief, hands, fingernails and so on has helped to improve his appearance somewhat.

I also stumbled onto the fact that wearing dress shirts of light colors did not please Bob, for others regarded the shirts as a bit sissy in comparison to blue work shirts. From now on we will take pains to see that Bob wears the usual school garb, and he can wear out the dress shirts this summer, sleeves cut short and neck open! The problem of school dress can swing to either extreme, we find.

I have another problem to solve now. I am wondering how others solve it. Bob gets good grades and is prone to say so to others. He seems to feel a rather scorching scorn of children who do not learn so easily. I am wondering how to tactfully express our appreciation of good grades and at the same time bring about a more modest demeanor in our offspring. (Mrs.) B. P.

A Saturday Column

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Commerce and Finance

British Investors Told to Beware Of 'Share Pushers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—All of Britain's bank depositors and other owners of investments—some 10,000,000 of them—have received a warning from the Government—against "share pushing."

Although released under the sober title of "Warning to the Public" instead of, say, "Beware of Share Sharks," the little pink leaflet which Whitehall has put in the post by the million is unusually outspoken—as Government notices go.

"Members of the Public," it begins, "are sustaining substantial losses owing to the activities of fraudulent share vendors. The Government intend to take all possible steps to curb these activities."

Last December, the leaflet recalls, Whitehall appointed a strong and representative departmental committee, under the direction of Sir Archibald Bodkin, lately director of public prosecutions. Business men, bankers, members of the stock exchange and others are on this committee to give technical advice.

These experts are still engaged in investigating the various methods employed by share pushers "in perpetrating their frauds." They are also studying remedial measures and additional safeguards for the investor.

Many Agencies Helping

Meantime, the committee has thought fit to issue a general warning to the public. Their warning is being released by the Board of Trade, with the co-operation of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Money Order Department, the Birmingham Municipal Bank, the Trustee Savings Banks, the Joint Stock Banks and the National Savings Organizations in England, Wales and Scotland.

Would-be investors take notice! "The usual method adopted by 'share-pushers'," they are warned, "is to send out circulars offering opportunities for investment which appear attractive and profitable. They may offer advice as to the investment of money in stocks, shares or debentures of particular companies, or 'pools,' or 'options' in shares or commodities.

Having gained the confidence of their clients—among whom are many spinsters, clergymen and other small investors who can usually ill afford any losses—the holders of safe investments are then "invited to sell their securities and invest the proceeds in other securities which are alleged to bring in a much greater yield."

"Take No Notice"

The circulars sent out by the "share hawkers" are often associated with periodical "financial reviews" or "market reports" which "pretend to assess the prospects of various investments, some of which may be sound but others worthless."

Those receiving such communications from strangers, the leaflet warns, "are strongly advised to take no notice whatever of them; and in particular they should not sign any documents or part with any money or securities at the suggestion of agents who may call upon them."

The Board of Trade's "Warning to the public" concludes with quotation of a judge's recent remarks in passing sentence upon a number of share pushers:

"Mr. Justice Finlay said he wished his words could be heard in every house in the country. These cruel and heartless frauds had been rendered possible by the fact that the public had been willing to believe the things said to them. If only, when they received circulars of this sort, they would consign them to the only proper place—the waste-paper basket—and if they would only take advice with regard to their investments from their bankers or members of the Stock Exchange, this sort of fraud would cease to exist, because it would cease to be profitable."

National Debt Is Lifted to New Peak

Washington

A $50,000,000 issue of discount bills lifted the public debt to a new peak of $36,707,757,744 on July 28, Treasury reports showed.

The July 28 debt was $3,245,000,000 over that of a year ago and $10,111,000,000 above the war-time high in 1919. Since the fiscal year 1930, the last period in which government income matched spending, the debt has increased $20,512,000,000.

For the first 28 days of this fiscal year, the Treasury reports showed, the government has run $193,550,363 into the red, compared with a $106,802,291 deficit in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cement Producers See Further Sales Gain in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Portland cement producers are looking forward to further moderate gains in shipments in the final six months of the year, following the most prosperous initial half year since the depression, trade reports state.

Sales for the entire year of between 125,000,000 and 130,000,000 barrels, expected by the trade, would represent an increase of 12 to 15 per cent over the 112,500,000 barrels shipped during 1936, which in turn represented an advance of 50 per cent over the 74,815,000 barrels sold in 1935.

During the five months ended with May, shipments advanced 15 per cent to a total of 39,886,000 barrels. Particularly good gains were made in January and February, when unusually mild weather allowed for the use of the product in building activities in some sections of the country at a time when normally such work is prevented by low temperatures. With March, however, the extent of the gains receded in line with the more moderate increases reported for construction in that and following months.

The ratio of production to capacity of the country's mills during May was 53.2 per cent as compared with 48.8 per cent in April and 46.9 per cent in May, 1936. Shipments for the month gained 5.8 per cent to 11,890,000 barrels, while production increased 4.8 per cent to 11,634,000 barrels. At the close of May stocks at the mills were 24.8 per cent higher than a year ago, but slightly below April.

Aside from the threat of constantly advancing imports further affecting the price structure along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards and contiguous territory, producers foresee no important change in quotations at present. In contrast to the constantly advancing trend of prices of practically all other building materials, Portland cement quotations on the whole have shown little or no change in more than three years, the exception being a lowering of prices on the seaboard forced by foreign competition.

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Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Saving Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug.
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21

Chicago Business Trend Still Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General business here has been somewhat spotty during the last week, with continued activity in retail lines but wholesale commitments experiencing a lull. But industrial trends are upward, including production and employment.

Heavy attendance at several large conventions aided the retail establishments as well as spurring hotel, restaurant and amusement tempos. Chicago's list of summer visitors here from the warmer states for vacation also has been reflected in the city's retail institutions.

The wholesale letdown is merely the calm before the busy days anticipated with the opening of the mid-summer trade shows and market, the Chicago Association of Commerce declares. Advance registrations indicate that once the out-of-town department store owners and buyers actually get on the scene, Chicago wholesalers and manufacturers will have a busy fortnight.

Public utilities, transportation companies and other service industries are all sharing in demands well ahead of the same period a year ago.

Industrially, the trend is upward in production and employment. While several new labor upsets have been recorded in outlying factories, the local situation, as a whole, is said to be far more satisfactory than in most of the other larger industrial centers.

Lake Sulphite Co. Buys All of Nipigon Common

MONTREAL (CP)—Lake Sulphite Company announces purchase of all the common shares of Nipigon Corporation, formerly owned and operated by Canadian International Paper Company.

The purchased company operated a groundwood pulp mill with a capacity of 50 tons daily at Nipigon, Ont., eight miles from the Lake Sulphite plant where construction work is well advanced.

International Silver's Recovery

NEW YORK (AP)—International Silver Company, with principal plants in Meriden, Conn., for the quarter ended June 30, last, reports consolidated net income of $165,404 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 66 cents a common share, compared with a net loss of $19,388 in the like 1936 quarter.

Retail Business In Week Has Gain Of 6 to 18 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of summer merchandise through the United States has this week attained proportions unequalled in recent years, aided by price-reduction clearances and early August promotions. Lightweight clothing and vacation accessories were turned over rapidly, helped by record tourist travel in many parts of the country.

"Complete sell-outs were reported for some lines of beachwear, misses' sheer dresses, and white coats, and men's suits of worsted, gabardine, and flannel," says the review. August fur sales were well patronized, despite the advance in prices. Furniture sold better than a week earlier, and pre-inventory events stimulated buying of fabrics and white goods.

South's Sales Gain Most

"Demand shifted to farm equipment, automobiles, homefurnishings, and other durable goods at many of the leading centers of distribution, advancing sales 3 to 7 per cent from the total of the week preceding. At nearly all of the cities, however, the gain over last year's figures was reduced, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country as a whole, being but 6 to 18 per cent more than for the comparative 1936 week.

"The call for summer wear continued brisk in the New England States, but the rise from a year ago was shortened to 8 to 12 per cent. Most of the retailers in the East had the best week of the month, the favorable weather helping to lift volume 8 to 18 per cent over that of 1936.

"Improvement in the Middle West was less uniform than in the week preceding, which lowered the advantage over last year's sales to 12 to 20 per cent. In spite of the hot weather and crop uncertainty, caused by the spread of rust and hoppers, consumers in the Northwest bought 14 to 20 per cent more goods than a year ago.

"The rise for the South was lengthened to 12 to 25 per cent, helped by the wide response to clearance events. With the bumper wheat crop sold as fast as harvested, sales in the Southwest were up 12 to 30 per cent from 1936. Good crop returns and more tourist patronage sent retail volume on the Pacific Coast ahead by 10 to 20 per cent.

Wholesale Volume Steady

"Buying in the principal wholesale markets failed to rise much from the rate of the week preceding," continued the survey. "Orders continued generous for early fall requirements, but forward commitments were deferred until a closer surveillance would have revealed the probable trend of demand.

"Fall coats were taken in sizable quantities, despite the higher prices quoted, and there was widened interest in dresses, particularly the silk and woolen numbers. Returns from road salesmen were more encouraging, especially from the sections laid waste by the drought last summer.

"Although reorders helped to sustain activity, the gain in the estimated wholesale volume over the comparative 1936 week was narrowed to 12 to 20 per cent," concluded the report.

Freight Carloadings 5.5 Per Cent Ahead Of Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 779,980 cars of revenue freight loaded during the week ended July 24.

This was an increase of 905 cars, or .01 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 39,999, or 5.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 175,408, or 29.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Te report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	—Dec. from— Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	305,714	4,181	*17,149
Less than carlot merchandise	165,609	*2,655	*2,272
Coal	108,766	*3,336	4,180
Grain and grain prdts	51,648	*2,521	3,351
Western districts	32,206	2,657	1,987
Livestock	9,401	1,081	4,347
Western districts	6,825	1,252	3,692
Forest products	41,899	188	*7,199
Ore	77,470	2,263	*22,296
Coke	10,473	*105	*1,861

*Increase.

Loans to Brokers Total $1,141,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,141,000,000. The week ended July 28, and the total represented a decrease of $1,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $938,000,000.

Abitibi Subsidiary To Increase Capacity

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (CP)—Manitoba's Pine Falls Pulp & Paper Mill will be improved to the extent of $813,000, increasing capacity of the mill 49 tons to 300 tons daily, officials announce. The extension program would result in reduction in cost of newsprint by $1.72 a ton, it is said.

The proposed expenditure is part of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company's reorganisation plans to be presented to bondholders of the company Oct. 15. Plans have been approved by the shareholders' protective committee. Pine Falls is a subsidiary of Abitibi.

Congoleum-Nairn Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Congoleum-Nairn Inc., and subsidiary companies, reported net income for six months ended June 30 at $1,379,963, equal to $1.11 a common share, compared with $1,036,813 or 84 cents a share in the corresponding period last year.

South Expands 'Place in Sun' By $500,000,000 Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Nearly half a billion dollars have been invested in constructing and improving industries of the South in the 18-month period prior to July 1, 1937, declares the latest edition of Blue Book of Southern Progress, just published by Manufacturers Record.

"On the whole," says the Blue Book, "great economic changes are taking place in the South, the period under discussion surpassing in magnitude any similar period in the South's history. Since 1930, and including the most trying years of the depression, in excess of $1,000,000,000 have been invested in enlarging and modernizing the industrial capacity of the southern states.

"The total investment in new engineering and building operations in the South in 1936 reached a new high mark of $939,264,000, with privately financed construction amounting to more than $454,000,000, and this activity was maintained during the first half of 1937.

Many New Plants

"Not only have the larger companies operating on a national scale established main plants and branch manufacturing activities, but local interests have invested local capital in large and small industries to serve the growing demand of their own communities and for wider distribution throughout the United States and in world markets. These industries range from manufactured food products to chemicals and enigneering equipment.

"The aggregate primary producing capacity of the South is approximately $15,000,000,000.

"The South's wholesale trade in 1936 amounted to $11,500,000,000 and retail trade $8,500,000,000, an annual volume of business done of great proportions but to which should be added the income from the professions, power and transportation and the millions spent for materials and equipment from producers throughout the nation in the construction of great southern industries and engineering and building operations.

"Cotton and lumber once dominated the South's manufacturing picture. Later came miscellaneous textile and tobacco manufacturing, furniture, iron and steel, kraft paper and boxboard. With the development of the automobile, the South was called on to produce and refine more and more of its petroleum. Then came the rayon industry, great chemical enterprises, by-product and other inter-dependent industries rounding out a highly diversified manufacturing development.

Paper Making Expands

"Today, the South is out to capture its share of the money spent for imports of pulp and paper which amounts to more than $200,000,000 a year. New pulp and paper mills recently completed, under way and proposed represent an investment of over $90,000,000. Tung oil, plastics, and vegetable fiber developments are beginning to assume greater importance in this industrial advance.

"Iron and steel products expansion since the first of 1937 has amounted to more than $53,000,000. Sheet and tin plate, can making plants and other metal and non-metal industries are swelling the South's manufacturing capacity."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Each quarter year the Economist publishes an analysis of industrial profits for a large number of companies. The sample surveyed includes more than 2000 companies a year, and the quarterly reports are the best evidence available of the trend of earnings and dividends in England. The latest report covers companies whose results were published during the second quarter of the year, which is the most important of the four quarters.

The figures for the second quarter of 1937 show an increase in net profits, after payment of debenture interest, of 19.9 per cent compared with the same quarter of 1936. This is the most rapid increase in profits of companies reporting in the second quarter since the recovery movement started; it seems that the effect of rising costs upon profits is not yet apparent, although it should be remembered that the profits reported were mostly earned in 1936.

The course of profits during depression and recovery can be illustrated by a comparison from year to year of profits earned by companies reporting during the whole year. Net profits for the year to end June, 1931, were 14.7 per cent lower than for the year 1930; 1932 saw a further drop of 26.5 per cent and 1933 of 6.7 per cent.

The tide turned, and net profits increased from 1933 to 1934 by 12.1 per cent, by 19.5 per cent to 1935 and 12.6 per cent from 1935 to 1936. The year to end June, 1937, shows a further rise of 15.6 per cent over the year to end June, 1936.

More Net to Reserve

Of the net profits for the 12 months to mid-1937, 53.7 per cent were distributed in ordinary dividends, 18.7 per cent in preference dividends and 27.6 per cent were put to reserve. The 1936 reserve appropriation was only 24.7 per cent of net profits. Thus the tendency to apply increasing proportions of earnings to reserve is continued.

The trend can be illustrated by expressing earnings, dividends paid and reserve appropriations as percentages of ordinary capital. In 1930, 13.7 per cent was earned, 10.3 per cent distributed and 3.4 per cent put to reserve. In the worst year of depression, 1932, 5.5 per cent was earned, 4.6 per cent distributed, and only 0.9 per cent put to reserve. In the year to mid-1937, 13.3 per cent was earned, which was nearly up to 1930 level. But only 8.5 per cent was distributed, and 4.8 per cent was withheld.

An analysis of changes by different industrial groups shows widely varying results. Thus the reports of 765 companies published in the second quarter of the current year showed a total net profit increase over the previous year of 19.9 per cent, as mentioned above. But this average conceals such wide differences as an increase of 126.5 per cent in profits of 17 shipping companies and a decrease of 9.9 per cent in net profits of four warehousing and trading companies.

The most rapid improvements after shipping were rubber (115.7 per cent), oil (35.1 per cent), iron, coal and steel (31.4 per cent) and motorcycles and aviation (29.5 per cent). Similarly the percentage of net profits put to reserve differed widely for different industrial groups. The tobacco and gas groups were the lowest (with 6.1 per cent and 7.5 per cent of net profits to reserve), as is natural for such stable occupations. Highest appropriation for reserve was in the shipping group, with 71.5 per cent of net earnings.

Recovery in Foreign Trade

As encouraging as the growth in profits is the sign of recovery in the foreign trade of Britain. The Board of Trade figures for June show an increase of 30.4 per cent in total imports over June of 1936, of 38.4 per cent in British exports and of 42.3 per cent in re-exports. The value of total imports for the first six months of the year was 20.6 per cent higher than for the same period of 1936; British exports were 20.9 per cent higher, re-exports 25.2 per cent higher, and the excess of imports over exports increased by 21.4 per cent.

A characteristic of the present stage of the recovery cycle is the more rapid increase in prices of imports than of prices of British exports. This is the obverse of the cheap imports which Britain obtained from the raw material producing countries during the depression. The terms of trade are not so much in our favor as they were during the depression, but employment in Britain is increasing instead of decreasing.

One of the prominent items in the list of British commodities whose exports have recently increased in value and volume is coal. The coal industry is enjoying a rapid increase in profits. The official returns show that profits per ton were 1s. 9½d. in the first quarter of 1937, against 1s. 5¾d. for the first quarter of 1936, and 6½d. in 1932. From these profit figures should be deducted about 3d. per ton for interest on debentures, bank loans and overdrafts.

Output per man shift was 24 cwt. for the first quarter of 1937, against 23.95 cwt. for the same period of 1936 and 21.98 cwt. for the first quarter of 1932. Earnings per man shift have shown an increase from 9s. 2d. in 1932 to 10s. 4¼d. in 1937.

Tonnage Profit High

The profit per ton figure quoted above is in fact the highest reported since the first quarter of 1924. But employment in the industry has not increased at anything like the same pace; there is a shortage of skilled operators of coal cutting machinery, but a surplus of considerable size of unskilled miners. On the day of the latest count of unemployed, June 21, there were over 169,000 unemployed among registered miners, or some 19 per cent of the total.

The rising tide of international trade is having a marked effect in the shipping and shipbuilding industries. Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding returns reports 1,199,973 tons of merchant shipping under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, the highest figure since June 1930. This improvement is by no means confined to Britain, for our percentage of world tonnage under construction at the end of June was 41.6 per cent, which is lower than the average in recent years. Building costs are rising rapidly, and according to one authority have increased by nearly 30 per cent in the last six months.

In the last 12 months freight rates have increased by 75 per cent, according to the Economist index of shipping freights, which had remained without significant change from 1932 to the middle of 1936. This has been reflected in prices of shipping shares, which according to the Actuaries' index have doubled since 1935, although the present level is only a quarter of the 1928 level.

Defaulted Brazil Bonds Have Better Prospects

NEW YORK (AP)—Finance Minister Arthur de Sousa Costa, on his return to Brazil, will submit a proposal for future service on Brazilian dollar bonds, which have been in partial default for several years, it is announced in a statement made public by the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council.

The Finance Minister, who returned to Washington, preparatory for his departure Aug. 1 from Miami for Rio de Janeiro, held two conferences with Francis White, the executive vice-president of the bondholders' council.

They came to no agreement in their preliminary conversations. However, the present arrangement, promulgated by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, then Minister of Finance and now the Ambassador to Washington, in 1934, is in effect until March 31, next.

Link-Belt Nets $2.41 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries, manufacturers of elevating and transmission machinery, show net profit for six months ended June 30 of $1,738,585, equal after dividend requirements on 6½ per cent preferred stock to $2.41 a share of common stock, against $758,322 or 96 cents a common share in the comparable period a year ago. Company's plants are located in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

More Flexibility Seen in New Bill On Bond Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The bill to regulate bondholders' protective committees under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which has been under consideration by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, has been redrafted, according to Representative Lea, chairman, and the changed bill will be considered in place of the original one.

The revised bill retains in substantially similar form the fundamental provisions for control of protective committees with respect to disclosures, the provisions of proxies and deposit agreements, and the disqualifications of persons with materially conflicting interests from serving on committees. Provision is made in the new bill, however, for lifting the underwriter disqualification from those who are not principal underwriters.

The following requirements have been eliminated from the new bill: The proposal of plans, the contents of plans, the necessity of court approval thereof in advance of solicitation, advisory reports on plans by the Securities and Exchange Commission, intervention by the SEC in reorganization proceedings and the repatriation of securities of foreign governments and political subdivisions.

Explaining the effect of the proposed changes, Mr. Lea said:

"The types of voluntary readjustments to which the bill is to be applicable have been substantially narrowed. Included in the class of voluntary readjustments to be covered are mergers and consolidations, and sales of substantially all of the assets of a company in whole or in part for securities.

"Modifications and exchanges of securities are included only if such modifications or exchanges are part of a program involving a major portion of the securities of the issuer, or if they affect securities upon which there is a default in principal or interest or in an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

"A change in the definition of 'deposit' makes clear that solicitations of deposits are subject to the bill only if the authority thereby conferred to act on behalf of the security holders involves the exercise of discretion. This change is of particular importance with respect to solicitations by or on behalf of a municipality; the revision makes clear that the normal municipal financing and refinancing operations will not be affected.

"Greater flexibility with respect to the informational requirements has been introduced by the elimination of the detailed schedules contained in the original bill. Civil liability for false or misleading statements or omissions in documents filed with the commission also has been eliminated.

"The criminal penalties with respect to trading by committee members in securities of the issuer or certificates of deposit therfor have been eliminated. In place of this it is required that the assents, proxies or deposit agreements impose prohibitions or restrictions on such trading by any committee member or its affiliated interests.

"Declarations are now to become effective on the fifteenth day after filing, unless refusal order proceedings are instituted."

Commodity Prices Decline 0.3 P. C. In Week of July 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A sharp decline in wholesale prices of farm products caused a drop of 0.3 in the all-commodity Index of the United States Department of Labor for the week ended July 24. The decline is the first in the last four weeks and brings the Index to 87.5 per cent of the 1926 average. The general wholesale price level is now 0.9 per cent higher than a month ago and 9.1 per cent above a year ago. Non-agricultural commodity prices, other than farm products, rose 0.2 per cent to the highest point reached in the last seven years. The Index—87.4—is 1.3 per cent above the corresponding week of June and 9.3 per cent above the week ended July 25, 1936.

The only group decline other than the 3 per cent recorded in farm products was 0.1 per cent for foods. Minor increases were shown for the textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs groups. Hides and leather products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at the previous week's level.

Largely due to the influence of agricultural commodities, raw material prices fell 1.8 per cent during the week and are 0.1 per cent below a month ago. The index for the raw materials group is 7.8 per cent above a year ago. The semimanufactured commodity group declined 0.1 per cent and 0.5 per cent above a month ago and 15.1 per cent above a year ago. The index for the finished products group rose 0.3 per cent to the highest level reached since May, 1930. It is 1.6 per cent and 8.9 per cent above a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Commodity Groups	July 24 1937	July 17 1937	July 25 1936	July 26 1933
All commodities	87.5	87.8	80.2	69.2
Farm products	88.4	91.1	81.4	59.8
Foods	84.9	85.1	81.4	59.9
Hides & leath. prods.	107.9	107.9	94.0	68.3
Textile products	77.9	77.7	70.2	68.4
Fuel & light materials	78.6	78.4	76.8	67.0
Metals & metal prods.	95.4	95.3	88.2	80.8
Building materials	94.8	94.8	86.8	86.1
Chemicals and drugs	83.8	83.4	79.1	75.6
House furng. goods	91.6	91.6	82.6	74.2
Miscellaneous	79.2	79.2	71.3	68.1
Raw materials	85.7	87.3	79.5	*
Semimfd. articles	86.9	87.0	79.5	*
Finished products	88.9	88.6	81.4	*
All commodities other than farm prods.	87.4	87.3	80.9	71.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.9	84.9	79.5	73.2

*Not computed.

Celebrates

Richard R. Deupree
President, Procter & Gamble Company

Procter & Gamble Net at 100-Yr. Top; $4.07 for Common

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The Procter & Gamble Company is celebrating 100 years of business by issuing an annual statement showing earnings for the year ended June 30, last, to have been the best in its history.

Net profits were $26,803,339, equal to $4.07 a share of common stock, compared with profit of $16,138,387 or $2.39 for the year ended June 30, 1936. President Richard R. Deupree said approximately $2,460,000 of the net profit was earned by foreign subsidiaries.

Current assets June 30 were $92,381,968 and current liabilities $16,007,653, compared with $78,413,033 and $9,254,887, respectively, on June 30, 1936. Inventories were $65,597,900, against $42,793,977. Cash increased to $10,692,594 from $6,236,357, while United States Government obligations and other marketable securities declined to $2,623,477 from $18,099,831.

Gross sales for the year were $229,975,444, against $179,784,056, an increase of 27.9 per cent.

President Deupree added that the reduction in marketable securities was because of higher raw material costs and the increased volume of business.

Wholesalers' Sales Increase 15 P. C. In June; Steel Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — United States manufacturers, numbering 547, had total net sales in June of this year 11.7 per cent greater than in June of last year; 1105 wholesalers report an increase of about 15 per cent, the Commerce Department announces through a joint survey of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the National Association of Credit Men.

All of the 15 industries shown in the manufacturing survey had increases except iron, steel and their products, in which a decrease, the department declared, was undoubtedly due to the strike conditions. Increases for food and kindred products were 1.9 per cent, while those for forest products went up to 31 per cent. Leather and its products and rubber products showed increased sales of 30 per cent. Without adjustment for seasonal influences, June sales registered a decrease of 7.5 per cent for May, 1937.

The June sales of the wholesale group, without adjustment for seasonal influences, registered an increase of about 3 per cent compared with May this year. All the wholesale trade group had increased sales in June over June, 1936, with durable and semi-durable goods showing the most favorable improvement and consumption goods the least.

Percentages of collections on accounts receivable submitted by 684 wholesalers were higher in June as compared with the same 1936 month.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. for the June quarter reports net loss of $370,046, against net loss of $735,604 in the like 1936 quarter.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Biggest profits selling finest $1 assortments. Gift Wrappings. Everyday. Religious notes. Combination offer. Request samples. Doehla Pitchburg 8-32, Mass.

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-leader $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping. Etching. Everyday. Humorous. Religious boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 111, Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUES

FAMILY heirlooms for sale: Knife-box, inlaid with pearl, brought from England in sailboat; square piano; hand-carved, four-poster bed. Address, Box X-16, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON
Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-3 rooms, $33-$70.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 34-A Clearway Street.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD, SEA PINES, CAPE COD. After September 15, this spacious, quiet, modernized home offers loving companionship; friendly firesides; leisurely, interesting, cultural projects; sports; inspiration. Christian Science church; also nearby cabins and cottages. Faith Bickford, Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DAFFODIL BULBS—100 varieties. Great Gold Medal Novelties now at greatly reduced prices; highest quality bulbs now ready for shipment; send for free descriptive catalogue. GROWERS DAFFODIL GARDENS, PUYALLUP, WASH.

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Insurance Rentals
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Property Management
3138 W. Broadway, Glendale, Calif. KEN. 6116

Ford Motor Price Increase Is Laid To Higher Costs

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive trade circles are speculating over the possibilities of a general car price increase in the wake of a first definite announcement by the Ford Motor Company and producers' complaints of "rising costs."

Ford's announcement, in the nature of a surprise, stirred talk directly whether the other two members of the automobile field's "big three"—General Motors and Chrysler—may follow suit.

Over the last several months, observers pointed out, the producers have felt rising materials costs to greater or lesser extent while some were troubled simultaneously with labor difficulties.

It was recalled that only last Tuesday Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, had broadly hinted an increase in prices.

Price increases of $15 to $35, effective Monday, on several passenger models of the 1937 Ford line were announced last night, with the terse explanation: "Rising costs." The "base price" will remain unchanged.

The increase excludes five types of passenger cars and all trucks and commercial cars.

When reporting a $22,377,277 decline in net earnings for the second quarter of this year compared to 1936, Mr. Sloan predicted a possible "substantial increase in selling prices" for General Motors cars because of a "decrease in labor efficiency" and higher materials costs.

Chrysler has yet to indicate its position formally.

Criticizing strikes which reduced production, Mr. Sloan said, "sound and desirable progress" is impossible through "arbitrarily increasing wages, shortening hours, and reducing efficiency."

Higher wages and shorter hours, he said, are "a by-product of technical advances."

Royal Dutch Calls Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Royal Dutch Company has called for redemption, at 100 per cent of principal amount plus accrued interest to Oct. 1, its $40,000,000 of 4 per cent debentures series "A" outstanding. Principal and interest are to be paid in lawful money of the United States, though payment in guilders in Amsterdam is optional.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Christmas Cards or box of 21 folders with Scripture Text to sell for $1. Send 60 cents for sample box. Also other assortments and personal Christmas Cards as low as 50 for $1 with name imprinted.
Federal Art Publishing Co.
116 Bedford Street Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

YOUNG married man with small capital, interested obtaining reliable business anywhere. Handelaman, 14 August Walk, Long Beach, N. Y.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASS. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 168 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Centre—Sunday morning services 10:45 a. m. Sunday evening services 7:30 p. m. during July and August.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL Long Island estate; sale or lease; brick house, swimming pool; sacrifice. Mrs. George, Colony House, Great Neck, N. Y.

FURRIERS

LADIES' beautiful sample fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $25, $45. ALG. 9297. FLANCINE FUR STUDIO, 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Janitor in modern small institution; wife to assist in light duties; living quarters in building; good character and habits required. Write ages, previous experience and references. Write Box R-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Well trained, settled colored butler or waitress must be high type, with well developed sense of order and cleanliness, to work in small private family in Rhode Island for the summer and then go to Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Write Box R-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED MEN

JUNIOR accountant, write up, audit work; write stating experience, age, salary. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 630 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TREE MAN wanted; must have thorough training and experience, all branches, and be expert cavity man; none other need apply. Tel. Needham (Mass.) 0602, or Box J-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOMES wanted for 2 pet kittens, about 3 months old. Tel. Longwood 7006 after 7 p. m. (Brookline, Mass.)

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Beautiful year-round home, facing the sea; landscaped grounds; oil heat; price very low. Write Box R-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

45 MINUTES from Boston is a charming home on a quiet village street; over 300 years old; all the old features are preserved and modern conveniences added; electric kitchen, 2 baths, powder room, oil heat; reduced price because moving out of state. R. A. CARTER, Washington St., near the Four Corners, Hanover, Mass. Phone Hanover 106.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS., $10,500
NEAR RUNKLE SCHOOL
Well-built house, near Runkle and River Schools. Accessible to Cleveland Circle and Washington Square shopping centers. 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, attractive living room, dining room, den, porch, storage room; oil heat; garage; ideal for family with children.
DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
Realtors
5 Arlington Street, Boston. COM. 4130

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 773 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp 7384
333 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. Nev. 3232

CAPE COD
WEST DENNIS, MASS.
SPLENDID house to rent—6 rooms, unfurnished but good size; on Bass River; also 2-apt. garage. Good taste and little money would make this a fine home. Real Bargain. Price Right.
ELIZABETH M. HUSSEY, Realtor
South Yarmouth, Mass. Hyannis 1143-W

CENTERVILLE CAPE COD
For sale, new Cape Cod cottage, all new furniture and modern improvements, 2 minutes to Craigville Beach by paved highway; rent only $60 Month; 45-E or Box 24, Centerville, Mass.

HINGHAM, MASS.
Beautiful suburban home at sacrifice; widow must sell; house, 9 rooms, all improvements, oil heat, 2 fireplaces, hardwood floors, 2-car heated garage; all in perfect condition; corner lot, 20,000 sq. ft.; 2 minutes' walk to Hingham R. R. station.
ALFRED H. PROUTY
Tel. Rockland 231-W P. O. Rockland, Mass.
Res., near Queen Ann's Cor., Route 3

(Continued on Page 22)

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total Sales	389,590
Previous day	615,260
1937 vol. to date	249,373,297
1936 vol. to date	236,043,229

Stock Market Rises Strongly; Closes Near Top

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Slow but persistent buying in motors and steels provided the stock market with lifting power in today's final July session.

While the ticker tape jogged along indifferently most of the time, gains of fractions to more than two points were pinned on the favorites.

Profit-taking was present in a few sectors, but leaders finished not far from their tops.

With Ford announcing boosts in automobile prices to offset increased labor and material costs, thus paving the way for advances by other manufacturers, both General Motors and Chrysler were well out in front from the start.

Steel responded to brighter earnings and production prospects. Farm implements, oils, and aviation were bid up on reports of larger demand in both fields. Utilities and rails, while not buoyant, generally held their own.

Transfers were 389,590 shares.

Leaders In Advance

Among prominent stock gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Sloss-Sheffield, Wheeling Steel, National Steel, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, J. I. Case, Deere, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Howe Sound, American Locomotive, Cleveland Graphite, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Continental Oil, Interstate Department Stores and Armstrong Cork.

Resistant were: Santa Fe., New York Central, Consolidated Edison, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Yellow Truck, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Studebaker, Packard, Columbia Gas, Anaconda, Kennecott and Woolworth.

About unchanged to off a point were McCall Corporation, Union Bag & Paper, American Telephone, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Great Northern and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Bonds Drift Lower

Bonds drifted generally lower today, with a few scattered issues mildly resisting the trend.

Trading was apathetic, and what interest was shown appeared mostly among the rails. Carrier issues were under some pressure following yesterday's disappointing less than seasonal increase in carloadings.

Lower in this division were Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, Rock Island general 4s and Illinois Central 4½s. On the contrary, Great Northern 4½s picked up a fraction. Traders said the road was one of the few Northwestern carriers to show substantial increase in loadings over the last two months.

A few of the industrial liens improved fractionally. In this classification were Shell Union 3½s, Studebaker 6s and United States Rubber 5s. On the down side were Goodyear 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

United States Government obligations were mixed and inactive with the few variations recorded ranging from 2-32s lower to 3-32s higher.

Quietness prevailed also in the foreign sector where little business was done. Buenos Aires and Cuba issues edged a trifle higher.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
60 days	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
90 days	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Bar silver	20 3/4d	20 3/4d	19½d
Bar gold	139s 8½d	139s 8½d	138s 8d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	5
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	4
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.97⅛	$4.97⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.97⅝	4.98	4.8397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2294	.2296	
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4024	.4025	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5518	.5518	
Sweden—krone	.2568	.2567	.4537
Norway—krone	.2561	.2562	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2224	.2223	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1867	.1867½	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finn'k	.0221	.0221	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1883	.1895	.1896
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0744
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0075	.0744
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233½	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3025	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0670	.0670	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0396	.0396	.0396
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4746
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5800‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2906	.8449
India—rupee	.3759	.3759	.6181
Java—florin	.5628	.5628	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3675	.3675	
Shanghai—dol	.2940	.2940	
Straits—dollar	.5850	.5850	.9612
Phil Islands—peso	.5020	.5020	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9997	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed. New value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Jul 28
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
22⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 30
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	2	32	33	33	+ ½
4⅜	2	Advance Rumo	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jul 26
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	1	71½	71½	71½	
5½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	14	3¾	3¼	3¼	Jul 30
13¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 30
3⅝	2⅜	Alleghany	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
58½	34	Alleg pf xw	1	34	34	34	Jul 29
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	36	35½	35½	Jul 30
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	2	38¾	36	36¾	Jul 29
45⅝	30½	Allec Steel (1.20)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	13	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
266½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	239¼	239	239¼	Jul 30
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	3	24¾	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	24	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied Str pf (5)	2	79	79	79	Jul 27
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	8	68¼	67½	67⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 30
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40	40	40	Jul 23
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	+1¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95½	95½	95½	Jul 27
41⅜	20½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+1
80⅝	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	6	110	109¾	110	+ ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	157	157	157	
71	46	Am Car & F (¾g)	3	50½	50½	50½	— ½
32¾	28	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	80	80	80	Jul 30
148	115	Am Ch & O (½g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
108½	98	Am Ch&O pf (5)	3	135	135	135	Jul 22
23⅝	13⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	107	107	107	Jul 29
30¾	20¼	Am Colortype	4	16½	16	16½	Jul 29
33⅜	25	Am Coml Alco	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅜	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am Encaus Til	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Am Europ	1	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	Jul 24
58⅞	37	Am & For Pow	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	45	Am & FP $6 pf	1	46	46	46	—
38½	18½	Am & FP $7 pf	3	56	55½	56	+2
21	14¾	Am & FP 2pf	4	28	27¾	28	+ ⅞
11¼	5⅞	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	13	11⅜	11½	11½	
72½	40¼	Am Hide & Lea	5	65½	64⅞	65½	Jul 30
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	13	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	65	38¾	38	38¾	+1
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	1	29	29	29	Jul 26
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2½g)	15	95	93⅛	95	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142	142	142	
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅜
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	57¼	56¼	57¼	+1⅛
26½	15½	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	17	17	17	Jul 30
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	3	45	45	45	Jul 30
143¾	124⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Jul 30
25⅞	21⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 29
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	172	171¾	172	— ⅜
99	72¼	Am Tob (5)	2	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	8	83½	82¼	83½	Jul 30
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136	136	136	Jul 29
20⅛	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 30
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	17	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Jul 23
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 30
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	70¾	70¾	70¾	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Anr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	63	63	63	Jul 30
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	70	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	17	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	Jul 29
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	Jul 30
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 29
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	27	59½	59	59	+ ¾
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	14½	14	14	
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	8	18¼	18	18¼	
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 26
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 7
57½	49⅜	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 19
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	5	81	79½	81	+1¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	3	51	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	23¼	24	Jul 27
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	4	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Jul 28
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
54	46½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	75	74¾	75	Jul 29
18¼	11⅞	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 28
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	3	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 29
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	7	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	3	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	−2
120	73½	Bald Loco pf-asd	4	88	82	88	Jul 30
40½	26⅜	Balt & Ohio	32	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	4	32	32	32	+1
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43	43	43	Jul 28
43⅜	27⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	2	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	2	25¾	25½	25¾	Jul 29
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 29
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jul 30
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112	112	112	Jul 29
15⅜	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13	13	13	
87½	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 23
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	9	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½a)	72	98⅜	95¾	98⅜	+3⅛
20	17	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	6	18¾	18½	18½	Jul 30
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	119½	119½	119½	Jul 30
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	2	63	62	62	Jul 29
38	24	Black & Decr (¾g)	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airpl	70	36¼	35½	36⅛	+1⅜
48⅝	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	43½	42½	42½	Jul 30
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	6	25	24⅞	24⅞	Jul 30
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
15⅞	8¼	Boston & Me	2	9½	9	9	Jul 30
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 30
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	10	46¾	45⅞	46¾	+ ⅞
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	7	48½	46½	48½	Jul 29
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42	42	42	+1
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	Jul 29
23	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
102¼	62¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	65	64½	64½	— ½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 30
14	7¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
15¼	3⅜	Budd Mfg	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	37½	37½	37½	
65¼	50⅝	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	54	54	54	
18⅝	16¾	Burlington Mills (1)	3	17½	16¾	17½	Jul 30
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	4	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	Bush Term	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7½deb	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	16	16½	15⅞	16	Jul 30
26¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	32½	32	32	Jul 30
9¾	4½	Butte Cop & Z	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	17⅛	Byers Co	2	21	20½	21	Jul 30
34⅜	23¼	Byron Jack (1g)	8	29¾	29	29	Jul 28
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅝	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅜g)	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	2	30¼	30	30¼	
38½	23½	Can D Gas	19	25	24½	24¾	Jul 30
23⅞	17½	Canad Pac	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	47	47	47	
18½	13⅜	Cap Admin Cl (.25g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 28
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Carrier & G (.10g)	2	7	7	7	
183½	138	Case (JI)	4	184	182	184	+4
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	1	99½	99½	99½	
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
41¾	26⅝	Celanese (1⅛g)	17	38½	38¾	39¼	+1⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+1½
30¾	20	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	31½	31½	31½	Jul 30
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jul 20
24⅜	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13½	13	13½	Jul 29
41⅝	8½	Cerro de Pas (3)	4	10¾	10	10¼	Jul 21
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	3	14	13⅞	14	
63¼	35½	Champ P & F (2)	*1	57½	57½	57½	Jul 30
48	14½	Checker Cab	2	20	20	20	Jul 26
68⅞	50⅛	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	8	51½	51	51¼	— ¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	Jul 29
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	4	73½	72½	72½	Jul 30
47	29¾	Chi & E Ill	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jul 28
38½	15½	Chi & N W	12	31¾	31¾	31¾	
15¾	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
23¾	6	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	
58⅞	37	Chi Gt W pf	2	10½	10½	10⅝	Jul 29
13¾	7	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Chi M StP & P	32	34½	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
126	96	Chi M StP & P pf	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Chi Pneu T	7	35½	35½	35½	Jul 30
16¼	11	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 30
17⅜	8¾	Chi Rk Is & P	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 30
24¾	15⅜	Chi RI & P 6%pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 30
10¼	4½	Chi RI & P 7%pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 30
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	4	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
12⅛	10¼	Chick Cot Oil	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	100	116⅝	113⅞	116⅛	+2⅝
21⅜	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	8⅜	City Stores	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
44⅜	32½	Clark Equip (1.80)	3	45	44½	45	+1
46⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	8	47	46	46¾	+1¼
39⅞	23⅝	Cluett Pea mew (1)	7	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	159	158	159	−1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Jul 30
25⅜	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 30
62¾	47½	Coll & Air (2a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Jul 27
51⅝	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
20⅞	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	37	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
102	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	91	91	91	Jul 28
128¾	111	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
48⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26
121¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	Jul 27
69⅛	58¾	Comi Credit (4)	8	62	61⅞	62	— ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 30
80⅛	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	3	66½	66	66½	+ ½
130	103⅞	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	Jul 29
23¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	14	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Comwith & Sou	30	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	3	56	56	56	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅛	Conde Nast	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (3)	5	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	
19¾	12¼	Congress Cig	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
33¾	19⅛	Cons Air Corp	2	23	23	23	
18⅞	9⅛	Cons Cigar	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	Jul 30
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	1	9	9	9	
49⅝	31½	Cons Edis (1½g)	5	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	9	103½	103¼	103¼	Jul 30
5¾	2½	Cons Film	6	3	3	3	Jul 28
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¾
13½	9	Cons Laundries	2	9	8⅝	9	
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.60a)	20	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
10⅝	6½	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	6½	6¼	6¼	Jul 29
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	4	¾	¾	¾	Jul 26
37⅞	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	10	30¾	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
37¾	18⅛	Cont Bak A	1	23¼	23¼	23⅜	Jul 30
8¼	2½	Cont Bak B	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	91	91	91	Jul 29
61⅞	50	Cont Can (3)	12	56¾	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jul

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Transamerica's Stock Dividend Is Worth $126,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Transamerica Corp. has mailed bank stock worth an estimated $126,000,000 to its shareholders along with a cash dividend of $2,897,696.

At the same time a surprise announcement by the San Francisco Stock Exchange said trading in Transamerica's reclassified $2 par shares would start on the exchange August 2, despite failure of the corporation to apply for listing.

The exchange merely will substitute the new stock for the old. Financial authorities, including the San Francisco securities and exchange commission office and exchange headquarters, were unable to say how long this expedient could be followed.

John M. Grant, president of Transamerica, said the mail carried 2,297,840 shares of Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association stock—or about 57 per cent of the bank's 4,000,000 shares. Over-counter quotations on the bank stock were $55 bid, $57 asked.

In consequence of the dividend in bank stock, separating a sizable block of assets from Transamerica, the corporation reclassified its shares, in effect replacing two old shares, no par, with one new $2 par share, decreasing the outstanding capital to 11,590,784 from 23,181,568 shares. The dividend rate on the new or reclassified shares was raised to $1 annually.

Transamerica's application for listing the new stock in New York and Los Angeles coupled with no application for San Francisco listing had surprised exchange officials here.

While neither exchange nor corporation officials would admit a rift, comment was widespread in financial circles here that the attitude of Transamerica resulted from recent exchange rulings regarded as unnecessarily burdensome on the corporation.

A. P. Giannini, founder of the Transamerica financial structure, said Bank of America stock would not be listed on any exchange. He said the over-counter market "already established" would give stockholders "adequate facilities" for buying and selling the stock.

Pennsylvania Bell Earns $8.70 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—For 12 months ended June 30, last, Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania shows a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $10,871,180, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $8.70 a common share, comparing with a net of $9,418,444, or $7.38 a common share, in the year to June 30, 1936. Gross revenues for the period amounted to $67,483,751, compared with $62,939,561 in the preceding corresponding 12 months.

The report of the company for the second quarter of this year shows a net income, after all expenses and charges, of $2,686,557. This was equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.14 a common share and compares with a net of $2,778,296, or $2.23 a common share, in the June quarter of 1936. Gross operating revenues of the company for the period aggregated $17,409,299, as against $16,482,618.

Wheat Prices Drop On Weakness Abroad

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP) — Wheat prices declined about a cent early today before sufficient buying power developed to check the downturns. Weakness of Liverpool prices, which were expected to advance in response to yesterday's upturn here, induced some of the early selling in Chicago.

Opening ¼-¾ lower, September 1.17¾-18, December 1.18⅞-19¼, Chicago wheat later held near this range. Corn advanced in an oversold market, and after opening ⅛ up to ½ off, September 90⅞-91, December 68⅜-⅞, rose 1 to almost 2 cents.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	−.9	−.3	+.2	−.6
Saturday	97.5	39.3	44.4	69.5
Previous day	98.4	39.6	44.2	68.9
Month ago	91.0	38.2	40.9	65.1
Year ago	90.0	39.1	52.0	67.7
1937 high	191.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	87.9	36.1	39.1	62.6
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

	Bonds 20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	+.2	+.2	+.1	−.1
Saturday	91.9	103.1	98.1	72.9
Previous day	91.7	102.9	98.0	73.0
Month ago	92.2	102.5	96.4	72.5
Year ago	93.9	103.6	102.6	69.6
1937 high	99.2	104.4	102.7	74.7
1937 low	90.9	102.2	95.8	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

	Prev. day	Year ago
Saturday	111.2	111.2
Month ago	110.6	111.8
1937 high	113.7	112.0
1936 high	113.5	110.2
1928 high	104.4	86.8

Boston Stocks

July 31, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumat	87½	85c	85c	90c
8.75	Bos & Alb	130¼	129¼	130¼	...
...	B&Me A pf	10¾	10½	10½	...
...	B&M at A pf	12	12	12	11
1.50e	B&Ga&AP pf	48½	48½	48½	...
	Ea Mass pf	40¼	40	40	...
8.00	Edi Elec	135½	135½	135½	135½
1.00	Emp Group	21½	21½	21½	21¼
2.50	F'NatStores	41¼	41¼	41¼	46¾
.25d	Gilchrist	12¾	12¾	12½	12
...	Isle Royale	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
	Me Cent pf	53½	53½	53½	...
.10d	Nat Tun M	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
	Narr Rac A	8	7¾	8	8
3.25d	NE Tel&Tel	119	118	118	119
	Quincy Min	7¾	7½	7½	7½
.70d	Torrington	39	39	39	...
1.00	Un Tw Drill	31½	31	31¼	31¾
2.50b	Un Shoe M	87	87	87	86¾

b Exclusive of extras; d Paid or payable in 1937, no regular rate; e Paid in 1937 on accumulations.

Power Industry Seen Having All Elements for Vast Growth

NEW YORK—All the elements of vast extension for the benefit of all the people are contained in the present situation of the electric power industry of the United States, declares John Nickerson of John Nickerson & Co., Inc., this city, who points out that today's problem is to bring these elements together in businesslike and reasonable compromise.

In an article entitled "The Reawakening of the Electric Power Industry" Mr. Nickerson discusses the effect upon the industry of the operation of laws recently passed affecting it and the striking increase in the demand for electricity.

Mr. Nickerson says in part: "Would it not be better, when we consider on the one hand the rapidly advancing consumption of power and the companies' need for added generating capacity and, on the other hand, the fact that the Government is just completing huge generating plants with no adequate market in sight, to have the Government sell at wholesale and then supervise for a period rather than duplicate and compete with private industry?"

"If collective bargaining is the solution to controversies in industry generally, it should be tried between the electric industry and the Government."

Believing that an estimate of the logical deductions to be made from the entire electric power program may be the intelligent way to appraise the future of the industry, Mr. Nickerson has arrived at these inferences: (1) Notwithstanding the radical changes demanded, the President indicates that the objectives will be beneficial to the industry; (2) the controversy in electric power is so bitter that the real trend is obscured; (3) relatively few municipal plants will be substituted for private plants where private plants are giving good service at fair rates; (4) federal hydro-electric projects and private power are interdependent; (5) the fairness of local rates is dependent upon local conditions and can be established on a sound basis only by local authorities familiar with local conditions; (6) regulation, to be effective, must be fair and co-operative; (7) the stability of the demand for electric power has been demonstrated; (8) the growth in the use of electric power will be great; (9) the future development of private power has been accelerated by governmental agitation; (10) with growth of electrical use, there will come vast capital requirements; (11) abundant and cheap power will be hastened by a new and revitalized interest in electric power common stocks.

"The electric power issue is a practical one," concludes Mr. Nickerson. "Experienced minds in Government and in private industry are devoting their attention to it. Practical experience will temper the opposing theories and a workable solution, fair to the consumer and to the investor, must result. The importance of the industry to the country demands it."

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

5 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.30	105.29	105.30
3 3⅜s '43-41 March	106.22	106.18	106.18
1 3¼s '41	104.19	104.19	104.19
2 3¼s '45-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 3s '48-46	104.30	104.30	104.30
1 3¼s '49-46	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 5¼s '52-47	117.2	117	2.117.2
2 2¾s '51-48	101.19	101.18	101.18
8 2½s '53-49	99.9	98.31	99.9
1 2¾s '54-51	100.18	100.18	100.18
9 3s '55-51	103.20	103.16	104.20
2 2¾s '60-55	101.16	101.16	101.16
20 2¾s '59-56	100.14	100.14	100.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	104.8	104.8	104.8

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	101.10	101.10	101.10

Corporation Bonds

6	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Alleghany 5s '44	96	96	96
30	Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¼	62	62
3	Alleghany Val 4s '42	108	108	108
16	Allied Stores 4½s '51	98¼	98	98
15	Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80½	80½
36	Am I G Ch 5½s '49	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
10	Am T&T 3½s '56	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	109¾	104¾	104¾
9	Am T&T 3½s '61	100	99⅞	100
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
6	Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
13	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98⅛
5	AT&SF 4s '95	111	111	111
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106	105	105
8	AT&SF 4s '09-55	85	85	85
26	AT&SF 4s '90	67	66½	67
4	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	105	104¾	104¾
7	A C Line 4½s '64	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	47½	47½	47½
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
13	B&O 5s '95 F	76	75	76
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	75	75	75
9	B&O cv 4½s '60	66½	66½	66⅝
2	B&O 4s '48	105	105	105
10	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104	103¾	104
2	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	112½	112½	112½
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105	105	105
13	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅞	96¾	96¾
1	Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	74	74	74
6	Bot Con M 6½s '34	24	23¾	24
1	Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Bklyn City 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
2	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Bklyn Un El 1st5s '50	102½	102½	102½
2	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	114½	114½	114½
5	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	17	17	17
28	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
3	CRI&P 4s '88	22	21¾	21¾
4	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	CStL&NOM 4s '51	90½	90½	90½
1	CSL & NO 5s '51	109½	109½	109½
21	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '51	105¾	105¼	105¼
16	Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	102¼	102	102
40	Ch&WInd 4s '52	105	104½	104½
15	Childs Co 5s '43	83½	83½	83½
5	Cin G&E1 3¼s '66	101	101	101
2	Cin Un T 3½s '71	105	105	105
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
2	Cleve El Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
1	Cleve Un T 5½s '72	109½	109½	109½
2	Cleve Un T 4½s '77 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Col G 5s '52 May	101	101	101
2	Com Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	105	105	105
3	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
7	Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
14	Con Oil 2½s '51	103¾	103¼	103½
11	Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Crown Will 6s '5	105	105	105
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
15	Del P & L 4¼s '69	103	103	103
9	D&RG 4s '36	26¼	26	26½
1	D&RG West 5s '55	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
6	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	15	14⅜	14⅜
6	D&RG W 5s '78	21	18¾	21
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Duques Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
1	Elect Auto L 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
31	Erie rfg 5s '67	71	70¼	71
28	Erie rfg 5s '75	70¾	70½	70¾
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	77½	77½	77½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '74	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103	103	103
4	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102½	102¼	102½
7	Goodrich 4½s '56	101	100¾	100¾
2	Gt Nor T&R 3s '57	104½	104¼	104¼
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76E	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
1	Gt Nor 4 s '61	114	114	114
14	Gt Nor 6s '46C	125	124½	124¾
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109⅝	109½	109½
15	Gt Nor 3¾s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	98	98
1	Gulf St Util 4s '66	103	103	103
6	Hous Oil Tx 5½s '40	102¾	102¾	103
6	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45½	45½	45½
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	62½	61½	62½
24	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	22½	22	22½
3	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106¾	105¾	105¾
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	70¾	70¾	70¾
9	Ill Cen 4½s '66	63¾	63	63¾
19	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	70½	70	70½
15	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
19	Interlak Iron 4s '47	100½	100½	100½
4	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	10½	9½	10½
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	85	84¾	85
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71	71	71
7	Int Paper 5s '55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
35	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92	91½	92
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	70½	70½	70½
15	Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	71¾	71¾
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60¼	60¼
2	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	24¾	24¾	24¾
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95½	95½	95½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	84	84	84
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	51½	51½	51½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63¾	63¾	63¾
1	Leh Val 4s2003	61¾	61¾	61¾
2	Leh Val Terminal 5s	104½	104½	104½
11	Liggett & M 7s '44	130½	130½	130½
4	Liggett & M 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
6	Lorw 3¼s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102	102	102
4	Long Isl rfg 5½s '45 st	103	103	103
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 M	108½	108½	108½
1	Louisn 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	107½	107½	107½
10	L&N Atl K&C 4s '55	113¼	113¼	113¾
6	Lou G&E 3½s '66	102¼	102¼	103¼
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	42	42	42
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	99½	99½	99½
2	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
4	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9	Mich Cen 4½s '79	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Mil & Nor cn 4½s'39	77	77	77
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s '61B	103½	102¾	102¾
10	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103¾	103¾	103⅝
1	Mil Sp&NW 4s '47	34	34	34
8	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	83	83	83
1	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	23½	23½	23½
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	19¼	19¼	19¼
3	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
10	Mo Pac 5s '65A	36	36	36
3	Mo Pac 5s '77F	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Mo Pac 5se '77F ct	36½	36½	36½
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15½	15½	15½
4	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37½	37½	37½
13	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	36¼	36	36½
7	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	95	95	95
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	84	84	84
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104	103¾	104
1	Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	3½	3½	3½
6	Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106¾	106½
4	NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	97½	97½	97½
2	NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	NOrl Term 4s '53	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	76	76	76
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5	NYC rfg 4s 2013	98¾	98¼	98¼
5	NYC 4½s 2013A	88¼	88	88
4	NYC cn 4s '98	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	NYC 3½s '52	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
12	NYC & HR 3½s '97	98½	98	98¼
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91	91	91
2	NYC & StL 5½s '74A	97	96¾	97
5	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	84½	83	84½
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
1	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	97⅞	97¼	97⅞
4	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	39½	39½	39½
3	NYNH&H 4s '67	40	39½	39½
3	NYNH&H 4s '56	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	20	20	20
4	NY Steam 6s '47	106⅛	106	106
2	NY Steam 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	NY Tel 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	NY W & B 4½s '46	12¾	12¾	12¾
3	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	28¾	25¾	25¾
2	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
6	Nor Am Ed L 5s '59 C	104	104	104
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Nor Pac 4s '97	105¼	105	105¼
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	22½	22½	22½
7	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99½	98½	99½
6	Or-Wash R&N 4s '61	107	107	107
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62	91	91	91
20	Pac G&El 3¼s '66	100	99¾	100
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103½	103¼	103½
3	Pac Gas & E 4¼s '64	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10	Para Pict 3½s '47	93	93	93
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
1	Penn Of Sand 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
57	Penn P&L 4¼s '81	102½	102	102½
13	Pen Co 4s '63	103	102½	102½
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅛	111⅛	111½
20	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	108	107¾	107¾
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	107⅞	107¾	107¾
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Pen RR 4s '43	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Pen RR 3¾s '70	100	99⅝	99⅝
8	Pen RR 3½s '52	106	105½	106
1	Phila Co 5s '67	99	99	99
14	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104	103¾	104
5	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10¾	10¼	10⅜
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23¾	23¾	23⅞
3	Phillsburg P 4¼s '53	107⅞	107½	107⅞
13	PCC & SL 5s '70A	117½	117¼	117½
1	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	117	117	117
1	PCC & SL 4½s '64J	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	63½	63¾	63¾
5	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21¾	20¾	21¾
8	Readg 4½s '97A	107½	107¾	107½
10	Readg 4½s '97B(.35g)	107	107	107
5	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	94½	94½	94½
1	Republic Stl 4¼s '61	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
2	Repub Stl 4½s '56	97¾	97⅞	97¾
11	Repub Stl 4¼s '50	103½	101	103½
2	Revere Cp&B 4¼s '56	104	104	104
25	StJoRy LH&P 5s '37	100⅛	100	100⅛
1	StL PeoANW 8s '48	33½	33½	33½
5	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	21¼	21¼	21¼
4	St L S F 4s '50A	24	24	24
4	St L S F 4s '50A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
11	St. Paul Un Dep 5s 72	120	120	120
10	SA&A Pass 4s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
16	Seab A L cn 6s '45	16	16	16
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	15½	15½	15½
1	Sea All Fl 6s '35A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10	Soc Vac Oil 2½s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100	100	100
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1	So Pac 4½s 68	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Sou acP4 ½s 81	85	85	85
2	So Pac 4½s 69	85¼	85¼	85¼
15	So Pac rfg 4s '55	107	106	107
1	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
13	South Ry gen 4s '56	95	94½	94½
1	South Ry 6½s 56	99½	98½	99½
5	Sth Ry gen 4s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98	97¾	97¾
4	Studebaker 6s cv '45	108	107½	108
3	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	95¾	95	95
8	T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
7	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Tex & Pac 5s 2000	122	122	122
2	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Third Ave a1 5s '60	17	16½	17
16	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
8	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
66	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞
1	Unif Drug 5s '53	96¾	96¾	96¾
3	U S Rub 5s '47	107½	107½	107½
2	Utah P & L 5s '44	102¾	102⅛	102⅞
3	Util P & L 5½s '47	50¼	50	50¼
3	Util P & L 5s '50	50¼	50¼	50¼
7	Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
10	Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Wabash 1st 5s '39	91¾	91½	91¾
16	Wabash 5s '76 B	28	28	28
3	Walworth 4s '55	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Warner Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
5	Warner Quinl 6s '39	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
36	West Pen 3½s '66	106½	106½	106½
11	West Md 4s '52	101¾	101½	101⅝
9	Western Un 5s '51	80¾	80½	80¾
4	Western Un 5s '60	80¾	80½	80¾
7	West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92½	92½
7	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	101	100½	100½
1	Wilkesb & E 5s '42	18	18	18
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	103	102¾	103
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	21½	21¼	21½
20	Youngst S & T 4s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
30	Youngst S&T 3½s '51	143¾	141	143

Foreign Bonds

32	Abitibi P&P 5s'53	97½	97	97
1	Akershus 5s'63	89½	89½	89½
6	Antioquia 3d 7s'57	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	Argentine 4s'72	93¼	93¼	93¼
12	Argentine 4½s'71	101½	101¼	101½
2	Arg 6s 1909 Sept	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Arg 6s 1961 Ma	101½	101½	101½
2	Australia 5s'55	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
2	Australia 4½s'56	102½	102½	102½
1	Belgium 7s'50	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Belgium 6½s'49	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Berlin City 6½s'50	25	25	25
2	Berlin City 6s'58	24½	24½	24½
9	Brazil 8s'41	44⅝	44½	44⅝
11	Brazil 6½s'26-57	44¾	44½	44¾
1	Brazil 6½s'27-57	44¾	44¼	44¾
1	Brazil C Ry 8s '52	44¾	44½	44½
1	Brede, Kreuz 7s'54	76½	76½	76½
8	Brisbane 8s'57	102¼	102¼	102¼
21	Brisbane 5s'58	101	101	101
3	Buens A3s 94	63¼	63¼	63½
6	Buen A 4½s 3¼s '77	63¾	63	63½

xin—Ex-interest. ct—certificates.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP) — Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
Oct.	112.5	112.5	112.0b
May	112.0	112.0	111.0b

British Markets Closed for Holidays

By the Associated Press

London, July 31

The Stock Exchange and all commodity exchanges throughout Great Britain remained closed today with the exception of the Liverpool grain market.

All exchanges will close Monday, mid-summer bank holiday.

Advancing Steer Prices Feature Livestock Mart

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Slaughter cattle again sold very high here during the last week. Shipper demand, after being brisk for strictly grain-fed steers and yearlings, decreased a little at the end of the week, but the steer market remains steady to 25c higher than late last week, with the top at $17.15, not only a new high for the year but the highest since 1928.

Light yearling steers were $16.85 and heifer yearlings were $15.75. Hogs worked into higher price ground, top for the week being $13.10. Hog prices generally are highest since September, 1935, and the closing undertone of the trade was active if not extremely bullish.

Not only fat cattle and hogs but lambs uncovered higher price levels, fat lambs reaching $11.60, with packers buying freely late in the week at $11-$11.25

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

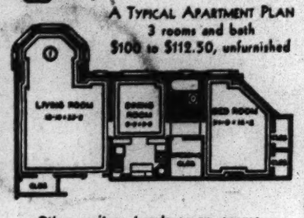
(Continued from Page 19)

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS *Brookline*

FINE APARTMENTS with all-electric kitchens—*Plus* convenient services at moderate rates (restaurant, garage, maid service, etc.) *Plus* a private estate of four acres, beautifully landscaped for the enjoyment of Longwood Towers patrons

A TYPICAL APARTMENT PLAN — 3 rooms and bath — $100 to $112.50, unfurnished



Other suites, two to seven rooms—$80 to $350, unfurnished.

BOOKLET UPON REQUEST..... VISIT, OR TELEPHONE LONGWOOD 3200

T. ROGER KEANE, GENERAL MANAGER, LONGWOOD TOWERS, BROOKLINE

BOSTON, 382 Riverway—4 very spacious rooms, all modern; rent reasonable. Tel. Beacon 0806.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 51 Street, 51 East (Park Ave.)—Living room 20' x 20'; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; desirable for two men.

PARIS, FRANCE—French family will rent beautiful, unusual apartment, private house; garden, garage; finest section; short term; reasonable. Full particulars, MANLEY, 250 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 51 Street, 51 East (Park Ave.)—Entire second floor, will decorate and arrange to suit tenant.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St. Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co. 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

ENGLISHMEADOW, KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE. The charm of country and seashore. Attractive rooms with innerspring mattresses, hot and cold water, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace and sunparlor. Delicious home cooked food; reasonable rates. Tel. K'port 18 Augusta English.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6786 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

S. D. ABBOTT COMPANY, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4031 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING 157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—For couple in lady's highet type private apartment; housekeeping or board optional. Write Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 105 Mountfort St.—Single room with kitchenette, $4.50; basement housekeeping room, $3; parking space. COM. 8591.

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms, free parking, garage; meals near by. COM. 8609.

BOSTON — Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for women in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—Furnished room with adjoining sleeping porch; garage if desired; 2 min. to train; meals optional. Tel. evenings, Cen. New. 1049-R.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 6-W)—Single rooms, $6-$7; ladies, permanent or transients; kitchen privileges; opposite church.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cool single, corner room; porch; use of kitchen; very reasonable; near cathedral. Tel. evenings, Saturday, Sunday afternoon. Emerson 6362.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR of wide experience offers immediately available efficient services. Write Box W-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SWITCH board operator; experience; best of references; go anywhere. Box P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position with branch of food industry where background of selling and extensive sales promotional work in canned foods is an asset. Write A. M. W., 106 Arcade Bldg., Asheville, N. C.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD COTTAGE on high point, overlooking Buzzards Bay and the country-side, available for August to responsible tenant; $350; 6 rooms and bath, electrically equipped, telephone, garage; acre of land; near Old Silver Beach. R. P. BARTOW, Cataumet, Mass. Tel. Buzzards Bay 77-2.

DUXBURY, MASS. Attractive, cool, furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room and fireplace; low rent balance season; $100. WHITING, KIR. 5100 (Cambridge).

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Apartment to sub-lease 3 months; reasonable. Phone Scarsdale 4355 or write Apt. 6-C, 10 Wright Place.

SUMMER BOARD

COLONIAL FARMHOUSE on Lake Champlain. Authentic furnishings; rest, quiet and good food; select clientele; adults only. Mrs. R. C. MacWilliams, St. Albans, Vt.

KENNETH RIDGE, Watch Hill, R. I.—Excellent accommodations in beautiful home overlooking ocean; twenty-two sleeping rooms; eleven baths; spacious porches; usual summer activities; booklet. AILEEN GRAY.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

The Nauset on Cape Cod. Guests by the day, week or season. East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273. B. T. BISHOP

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED!—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

Save with pure ice in an air conditioned

Ice REFRIGERATOR

ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.

Three Phones—C-97—950—3503

Cold ALONE is not enough!

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY

Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires. 802 N. COURT STREET

Cleaning Decidedly Better

Superior Cleaners and Dyers, 111 S. Court St. Cedar 4388. Main Plant 416 E. Jeff Davis Ave.

Quality Shoe Repairing

Montgomery Shoe Factory

Cedar 5903. Cor. Court and Washington Streets

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.

2012 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

VEGETABLES—GROCERIES MEATS and BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

You take no chance in sending Clothes to the

ATLANTIC LAUNDRY

We return everything but the dirt

TELEPHONE 155 — 401 CYPRESS ST. 100% on inspection

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERY

TONY WALSH, Proprietor

Corner of Loomis and South Segrave

Phone 507

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503. 9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A B C Coke

"Alabama's Best Cake"

Phone 5-1546

SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

UTOPIA ROY JOYCE — Pressing, Cleaning, Dyeing, Altering

Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices. Prompt Delivery Service. Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY. LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

MOBILE

Gayter's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price

HOLLYWOOD

MARGRETT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Shampoo, Finger Wave and Manicure, $1.00. Permanent Waves, $4.00 up. Hair Cutting a specialty by VERNON ALLEN

1906 Harrison Street — Phone 272-W

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762. 10-3 P. M. daily. Advertising Information Bureau

IRON FIREMAN

"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"

Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM PLUMBING AND HEATING

16 S. Laura — Phone 5-0888

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN

FINE FURNITURE, RUGS, LAMPS, RADIOS

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — PHONE 5-3189

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.

Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

(Continued)

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES. Downtown Office: 23 East Adams Street — Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers, LAURA E. ADAMS. *The QUALITY STORE*

Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China

LAURA and ADAMS STREETS. TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445. 9:45 A. M.-5 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO

188 N. E. FORTIETH STREET. Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista

Catering to Home Folks of Miami. Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue

1263 West Flagler Street

1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables

Eleanor's

HUNTINGTON BUILDING. S. E. 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.

Now Showing. College Clothes and Millinery for the smart, snappy dresser. MIAMI, FLORIDA

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK" One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida. MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION. Owned and operated by local dairy farmers. 769 N. W. 18th Terrace — Ph. 3-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S GRALYNN LAUNDRY. PHONE 3-3148. 400 N.W. 8th St.

Rose-Franzi GOWN SHOP

Finer Frocks for Summer Wear. Pure Dye Silks—French Batistes. Millinery (Gage)

206 S. E. First Avenue — Ph. 32057. (In Clyde Court Building)

Cities Service Gasoline. Tires—Tubes—Batteries. All Leading Brands of Oil

Penton's Service Station. Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Collins Grocery, Inc.

7916 N. E. Second Ave. *"In the Heart of Little River"*

We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business. Phone Edgewater 9159

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods. Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches at the Friendly Shop

Schrager's. BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

LEE WADE. *Architect*

1050 Seybold Building. Phone 3-2581

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE — Tel. 2-4763

Miami's Most Exclusive TYPEWRITER STORE

ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT. Typewriters — Adding Machines. Portables — Mimeographs. Supplies. Service. Rentals

PALM TYPEWRITER CO. 171 N. E. Second Street — Ph. 2-0514

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.

742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Awnings — Canopies. Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

IVES Certified DAIRY. FLORIDA'S FIRST. Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby. Miami Phone 2-7162

INSURANCE of all kinds

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1399 N. Highland Ave. — He 9780

430 Moreland Ave. N. E. — Ja 0546

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(Continued)

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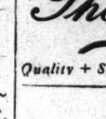

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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ALBANY COURT. 230 COLLINS STREET

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Shop at . . . Dine at . . .

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Your Local Agent can save money for you on Monitor Advertised Books.

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George & George Ltd.

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EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to allow users of the smallest purchase that reason to response to their Monitor advertisement. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'High, Wide and Handsome' Strikes Movie Oil In the Pennsylvania Fields of the 'Fifties

Case of the Stuttering Bishop (Warner)—Another in the series of adventures of the super-sleuth, Perry Mason. Involved plot, reasonably well acted by Donald Woods, Ann Dvorak, Anne Nagel and Robert McWade. Young people and adults.

Ever Since Eve (Warner)—Marion Davies disguising herself as a solemn bespectacled secretary to avoid the attentions of susceptible employers. Light comedy that tends to run thin. Robert Montgomery, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and Louise Fazenda. Young people and adults.

High, Wide and Handsome (Paramount) — Vigorous period piece about the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania and the struggle for control of the new-found wealth. Oscar Hammerstein wrote the story; Jerome Kern provided the music; Rouben Mamoulian directed—all with admirable success. Irene Dunne, Randolph Scott, Raymond Walburn, Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Patterson. Family.

Man in Blue (Universal)—Story of a policeman and the son of a burglar whom he adopted. Difficulties and suspicions arise and disappear. Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey, Edward Ellis, Alma Kruger. Young people and adults.

Married Before Breakfast (MGM)—Slender romantic comedy about a newly rich young man who becomes involved in comic complications by offering to help an insurance agent. Robert Young, Florence Rice, June Clayworth, Warren Hymer. Family.

On Again, Off Again (RKO)—Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey in more of their familiar brand of clowning. This time they are quarrelsome partners, each seeking to best the other. Adults.

Saratoga (MGM)—Jean Harlow's last picture, setting her against a background of the race tracks at Saratoga and in Florida. Clark Gable is a professional bookmaker who bests her fiancé as a suitor and wins a fortune from him in wagers. Lionel Barrymore, Walter Pidgeon, Una Merkel, Cliff Edwards. Adults.

Wee Willie Winkie (Twentieth Century)—Shirley Temple in a story from Rudyard Kipling, as the pet of her grandfather's regiment in India, proving herself the heroine of Khyber Pass. Victor McLaglen, C. Aubrey Smith, June Lang. Directed by John Ford. Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Prince and the Pauper," "Rose Marie," "Slim."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Cafe Metropole."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

What They Say

Biteth Like a Serpent

"Three out of ten that use alcoholic liquors become addicts, and most of the other seven suffer from it in later life."—Dr. William Mayo.

Youngsters, Take Your Bow!

"How little any of us teachers would know were it not for our pupils."—Prof. Percy C. Buck.

Eyes Front!

"He who looks back when the sun of hope is before him, sees only his own shadow."—Harry Gilberg.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Another rigor of the diplomatic life is having to froth at the mouth over a matter of some river islands you can't find even on a large map.

Milwaukee Journal: Those Boy Scouts got away from Washington and the court fight without a demonstration of making fire by rubbing a couple of senators.

Humorist: A soap factory has erected a bronze statue in memory of its founder. We cannot help feeling that a tablet would have been more appropriate.

Lodging House Euclid

1. All lodging houses are the same lodging houses.
2. Lodgers in the same lodging house and in the same flat are equal.
3. A single room is that which has no partitions and no magnitude.
4. When all the other rooms of a lodging house are taken, a single room is said to be a double room.
5. A landlady is a parallelogram, or other plain, oblong, irregular figure, which cannot be described and is equal to anything.
6. A wrangle is a dis-inclination of two lodgers to each other, which meet together, but are not in the same flat.

Postulates and Propositions

1. Any two meals in a lodging house are together less than one square meal.
2. A pie is a constant quantity and may be produced any number of times.
3. The bedclothes of a lodging house, though produced ever so far both ways, will never meet.
4. The landlady of a lodging house may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
5. On the same bill, and on the same side of it, there will always be two charges for the same thing.
6. If there be two lodgers in the same flat and the amount of side of one be equal to the amount of side of the other—each to each—and the wrangle between one lodger and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other lodger—also each to each—then shall the weekly bills of the two lodgers be equal; for if not, let one bill be the greater—then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd. Q. E. D.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Menu Holders

A woodworker who always had an "eye to business" was unemployed at the time an idea, which brought supply, occurred. Out of light-weight wood he made menu holders, which were clever and useful; and he sold them readily to tea rooms, restaurants, and hotels.

He made these holders as long and wide as the type of menu the establishment used, and, with a long handle—much like a hand-mirror. The menu card slipped through a slot cut along three sides of the frame, and was thus held in place. Some he made double-faced—these being more expensive.

As these menu holders were made to order, he finished them to match the desired color schemes—some were lacquered bright colors, while others were finished to resemble maple, mahogany, and other woods. Menu holders of this type appealed to tea room and restaurant owners who stressed the unusual.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Suspended Guides

For those drivers whose garage door is not in line with the driveway, and who must make even a small right-left turn to enter, and whose right fender is hidden by the hood, the following simple device is of assistance in avoiding a scraped fender and damage to the garage door:

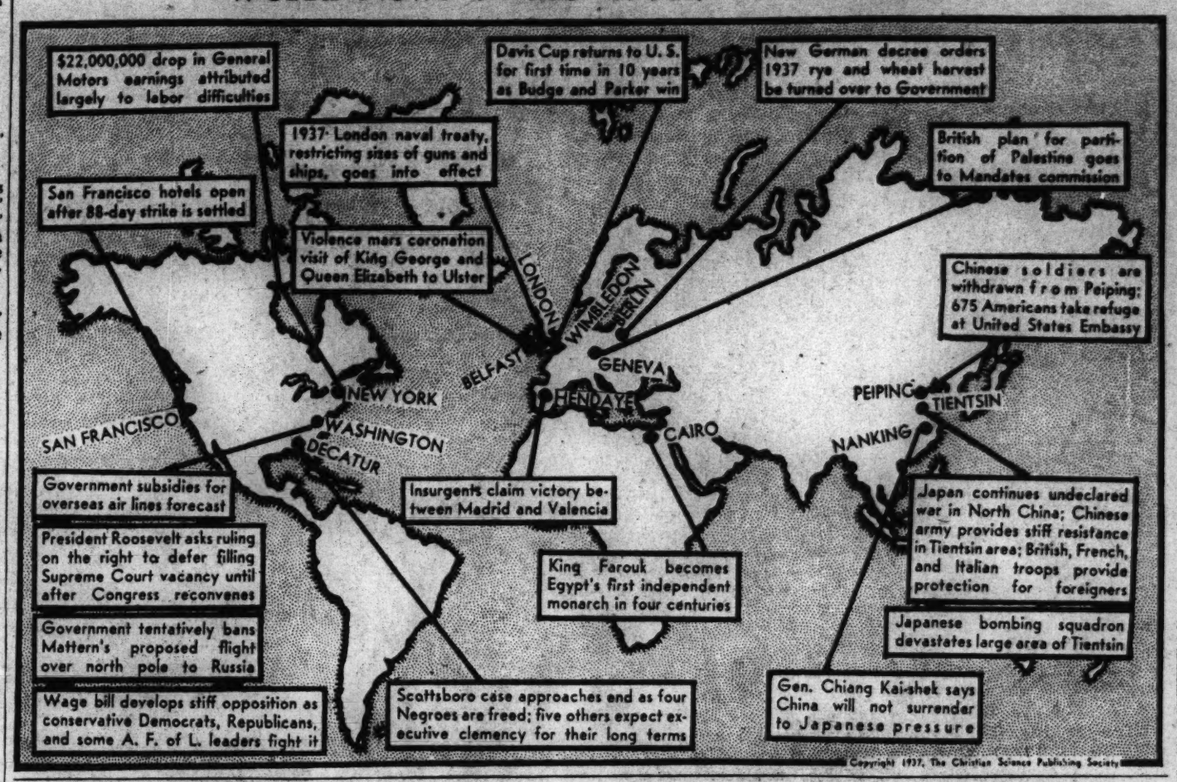
Suspend lengths of clothesline to reach about 18 inches from the floor, parallel to the right hand wall and about six inches farther from the wall than a line running into the garage from the right hand door jamb. If lighter cords are used, attach a padded weight to prevent wind sway. The ropes should be hung about one foot and four feet inside the door. Also by a shelf bracket one may be suspended from the door itself (about 10 inches from the right hand edge).

Movement of the rope guides indicates when the fender is brought too far to the right, and the extent.—G. T. B., Utica, N. Y.

Honey From Everything

Good humor and good nature, friends at home that love you, and friends abroad that miss you—you possess all these things, and more innumerable, and these are all sweet things. You may extract honey from everything.—Charles Lamb.

World News of the Week at a Glance


$22,000,000 drop in General Motors earnings attributed largely to labor difficulties
Davis Cup returns to U. S. for first time in 10 years as Budge and Parker win
New German decree orders 1937 rye and wheat harvest be turned over to Government
1937 London naval treaty, restricting sizes of guns and ships, goes into effect
British plan for partition of Palestine goes to Mandates commission
San Francisco hotels open after 88-day strike is settled
Violence mars coronation visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Ulster
Chinese soldiers are withdrawn from Peiping; 675 Americans take refuge at United States Embassy
LONDON
WIMBLEDON
BERLIN
BELFAST
GENEVA
HENDAYE
PEIPING
TIENTSIN
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
DECATUR
CAIRO
NANKING
Government subsidies for overseas air lines forecast
Insurgents claim victory between Madrid and Valencia
Japan continues undeclared war in North China; Chinese army provides stiff resistance in Tientsin area; British, French, and Italian troops provide protection for foreigners
President Roosevelt asks ruling on the right to defer filling Supreme Court vacancy until after Congress reconvenes
King Farouk becomes Egypt's first independent monarch in four centuries
Japanese bombing squadron devastates large area of Tientsin
Government tentatively bans Mattern's proposed flight over north pole to Russia
Scottsboro case approaches end as four Negroes are freed; five others expect executive clemency for their long terms
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek says China will not surrender to Japanese pressure
Wage bill develops stiff opposition as conservative Democrats, Republicans, and some A. F. of L. leaders fight it

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

A Debt Discharged

When the late Gov. Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts was elected to his first public office—that of state councilor—it was suggested to him by the district committee that as the fortunate candidate he should provide a supper for his constituents. To this he readily agreed.

"I will authorize you to arrange for the supper, and send the bill to me, but," he added, "I propose one condition, and that is no intoxicating liquors shall be provided. I have never paid for a glass of liquor in my life, and I do not propose to begin now."

Several members of the committee demurred, protesting that a supper without stimulants would be a failure, but Mr. Talbot was adamant. There would be no liquor.

After further discussion, the matter was dropped—and so was the supper. Figuring that the supper might have cost him $100, Mr. Talbot wrote a check for that amount and dispatched it to the local temperance society.

Quotation for Today

ONE of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour. Write it in your heart that every day is the best day of the year.—Emerson.

In Lighter Vein

Impossible

A hopeful candidate in a suburb called on an amateur gardener who was engaged in a futile search for his garden tools.

"If your neighbors in this constituency return me—" he began.

"It will be the first thing they've ever returned in their lives," said the amateur gardener.—Pearson's.

Sh-h!

Politician: "I never question the fact that I owe a lot to my country."

Campaign Manager: "Sh-h! They may think you haven't paid your income tax."

Something of an Artist

"What do you think of our little Emil as a pianist?"

"Well, I like the way he does not bang down the lid."

Caution

"Mother, may I go out in the street? Dad says there's going to be an eclipse of the sun."

"Yes, but don't get too close."

In The Good Old Thumber Time.

Inquisitive

"Who is that letter from?"

"What do you want to know for?"

"There you are! What do I want to know for? You're the most inquisitive person I ever met!"—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

—Politiken, Copenhagen

The Campers Hang Out the Washing

Musical Temperament

"Were you slumming today?" asked the inquisitive friend.

"What do you mean?" rejoined Miss Cayenne.

"I saw you looking into several pawnshop windows."

"That was for musical satisfaction. It delights me to see so many saxophones and nobody playing any."—Washington Star.

Experienced

Nit—How gracefully Cushman eats corn on the cob.

Wit—He ought to. He's a piccolo player.—Pastime Scrapbook.

Foreign Dish

Waiter: "Shall I pass you the menu, sir?"

Ruralite: "No; I don't care for those fancy French dishes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flower Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

In a busy office in this city, where workers and visitors are coming and going frequently during the day, artificial light is used continually. Near-by brick walls shut out the blue sky and sunshine. One who frequented this office quite regularly for a period of years realized that a little brightening of the surroundings would not only be cheering to the workers and help to lift the pressure under which the work was being carried on, but it would also help those coming to the office.

This thoughtful one, being a lover of flowers, conceived the idea of placing a standing order for flowers to be delivered each week to this office. Now, "flower day" has come to be looked forward to as an eventful day. The box comes regularly, and the workers never know what they are going to see as they lift the cover — each week bringing something different, something lovely, something to rejoice over. Each day those coming into the office exclaim at the beauty, the fragrance, the cheer, the love the flowers express.

This thoughtful arrangement has gone on year after year, and if for any reason the flowers fade and there is a day or two without them, their presence is missed, and the new supply awaited with added anticipation.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Agnosticism—*Ag-nos'-tih-sizm* (*a*, *o*, and second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short).

This word, from the Greek *a*, "not," and *gnostikos*, "knowing," is applied to the belief that God is unknowable. The agnostic does not know God; and he doubts if Deity can be known.

Note that "atheism" (Greek *a*, "not," and *theos*, "God") designates disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of God. The atheist deliberately denies that there is a God.

Anthropomorphic — *An-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* and *i* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long, third as in orb; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek roots *anthropos*, "man," and *morphe*, "form," remind us that that which may be described as anthropomorphic has the form or likeness of a mortal man.

Bade—Short *a*, bad.

"Bruised reed . . . smoking flax" (Isa. 42:3)—The reed (Hebrew *qaneh*) was a tall species of cane with hollow stems. Scribner's Dictionary of the Bible notes: "A slight force is sufficient to crush them in, and then the elasticity and strength are gone. Yet even such, by God's help, may be saved from fracture."

The Hebrew word translated "flax" is *pishtah*, "flax"—by implication, "wick" ("smoking flax" being a figure of speech denoting a poorly burning lampwick made of flax fiber).

Note Moffatt's reading of the verse: "He shall not crush a broken reed, nor quench a wick that dimly burns." Discussing "not quench," the Oxford Companion Bible says: "Not to put it out, but trim it and make it burn brightly."

Conjecture — *Kon-jek'-ture* (*o* clipped-short, *e* short, *u* as in unite).

Our word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess. It is a haphazard inference based on presumptive evidence.

Esaias—*E-zay'-as* (*e* as in debate, first *a* long, second clipped-short). We are convinced that a *y* sound in the last syllable is unnecessary.

"For we are also his offspring" (Acts 17:18)—This line quoted by Paul appears in "Phenomena" by Aratus, and in the "Hymn to Jupiter" by Cleanthes. Aratus was a Cilician, and his writings were probably well known to Paul.

Language — The publishers of Webster's agree with us that in the measured tempo of platform reading, especially in public worship, greater attention should be paid to vowel values. Therefore, while we do not hold out for too much long *a* sound in *lang'-gwage*, we have the support of Webster's in opining that a trace of quick-long *a* in the second syllable is much to be preferred to the short *i* (*lang'-gwij*).

Leviticus—The *e* is quick-long as in debate.

Mars' hill (Acts 17:22)—The Greek construction rendered "Mars' hill" is *Areios pagos*, literally, "hill of Ares, or Mars" (Ares, or Mars, was the war deity).

Students of history will recognize in the Greek the familiar "Areopagus," a hill on the west side of the famed Acropolis. Here sat the august Council of the Areopagus, the most venerable of Athenian courts.

Whether Paul was arraigned before this council by the Epicureans and Stoicks (see verses 18, 19) is uncertain; but his eloquence was not without good effect, for there is the record of Dionysius the Areopagite, who is represented as the first bishop of Athens.

Medley—*Med'-lih* (vowels short).

This word goes back through the Middle English *medles* (or *melle*), used in the sense of "mixture" and also of "fray," to the Anglo-French *medlee*, "combat" (note modern French *mêlée*, "contest, fray").

"Medley" therefore suggests a confusion of heterogeneous elements. Flour, water, and eggs may be combined to form a mixture; but if to this were added ammonia, nitric acid, gunpowder, and some iron filings, we should have a medley.

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm* (*a* and *i* short, *e* as in debate).

This word, coined from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God," is applied to the erroneous teaching that God is in all things, that the physical universe conceived of as a whole is Deity, that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material world.

In pantheism there is seen the effort to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various forms—air, water, minerals, etc.—is also everywhere.

Pathological — *Path-o-loj'-ih-kal* (first *a*, second *o*, and *i* short, first *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Pathology"—and "pathological" means "of or pertaining to pathology"—is derived from the Greek *pathos*, "suffering, deep feeling." We employ "pathology" to designate the treatment of disease, taking into consideration the essential nature, cause, and the structural and functional changes seemingly produced.

Prophylactic — Preferably *pro-fih-lak'-tik* (*o* long, *i*'s and *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Greek *prophylaktikos*, "guarding from" (*pro*, "before," and *phylassein*, "to guard"). We can thus see why "prophylactic" was incorporated into English in the sense of "guarding from disease; preventing, or contributing to the prevention of, disease" (Webster's). A prophylactic ounce, of course, is worth a therapeutic pound.

Therapeutic — *Ther-a-pu'-tik* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa, *u* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word goes back through the Middle French *therapeutique*, "curing, healing," and the Latin *therapeuticus*, "healing art," to the Greek *therapeutikos*, "inclined to take care of, tending"—which has its base in *therapon*, "servant." If the prophylactic (preventive) steps have not been taken, we can be thankful that there remain the therapeutic steps.

Trode—The archaic past tense of "tread" is pronounced with long *o*, *trode*.

Vice versa—Each word has two syllables, *vi'-se* (*i* long, *e* as in debate) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Co-ordination and control of the body, not the movement of the feet, make a dancer; co-ordination and control of the body, not the noises from the throat, make a singer."

Factual Figuring: 7 (Vermont) plus 10 (Montpelier) minus 7 (New York) times 11 (Connecticut) divided by 10 (Burlington) equals 11.

What Will Be the Cost?: $138.60.

Juvenile Books and Authors: Heidi—Johanna Spyri; Jungle Book—Rudyard Kipling; Huckleberry Finn—Mark Twain; Black Beauty—Anna Sewell; Robinson Crusoe—Daniel Defoe; Peter Pan and Wendy—Sir James Barrie; Little Women—Louisa M. Alcott; Beautiful Joe—Marshall Saunders; Five Little Peppers—Margaret Sidney; Treasure Island—R. L. Stevenson.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Francesco Lamperti once had the following to say regarding dancing and singing:

"AB-BCEDFGHDBF GFE ABF-HCBK BI HJL NBEO, FBH HJL PBQLPLFH BI HJL ILLH, PGRL G EGFALC; AB-BCEDFGHDBF GFE ABFHCBK BI HJL NBEO, FBH HJL FBDTLT ICBP HJL HJCBGH, PGRL G TDFSLC."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the Green Mountain State —— add the number of letters in the Capital City of this State ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the State which bounds this State on the West ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the River which bounds it for a considerable distance on the East ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the chief city of this State ——. What is the answer?

What Will Be the Cost?

What will be the cost of laying a cement walk 13 rods long, and 4 feet wide at 17½ cents a square foot?

Juvenile Books and Authors

Can you identify each of the books named below with its proper author? The first has been checked as usual by way of example.

1	Heidi	Daniel Defoe
2	Jungle Book	Louisa M. Alcott
3	Huckleberry Finn	Johanna Spyri
4	Black Beauty	Margaret Sidney
5	Robinson Crusoe	R. L. Stevenson
6	Peter Pan & Wendy	Mark Twain
7	Little Women	Rudyard Kipling
8	Beautiful Joe	Sir James Barrie
9	Five Little Peppers	Anna Sewell
10	Treasure Island	Marshall Saunders

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On the Trail*

By Le Pelley

THE THING THAT'S SO STRANGE TO ME, IS THAT THERE IS NO TRACE OF ANYBODY ELSE BEING ON THIS ISLAND...
EXCEPT THAT WE HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED REGULARLY WITH FOOD AND WATER.
MAYBE SO — BUT REMEMBER THERE WERE NO FOOTPRINTS — AND YOUR BLACK THREAD TRAP WASN'T BROKEN.
THAT'S RIGHT — I CAN'T FIGURE OUT AN ANSWER.
AND THEN THERE IS THAT WEIRD CALL WE HEAR SOMETIMES! NO PERSON MAKES THAT —
BUT THAT MIGHT BE JUST SOME ANIMAL — IT MIGHT HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE.
ON TOP OF IT ALL,— MARMADUKE — OUR SMARTEST FELLOW — THE ONE WE WERE DEPENDING ON — IS THE VERY ONE WHO DISAPPEARS!
WELL, THAT SHOWS US WE OUGHT NOT TO BASE ANYTHING TOO MUCH ON ONE PERSON!

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Hands Fight the Gale*

By The Hagers

THE BAROMETER DROPPED DOWN ONE NIGHT; WE ALL WENT UP ON DECK TO FIGHT
THE BLOW THAT TURNED INTO A GALE. I PUMPED; THE BOSUN REEFED THE SAIL.
YOU'D TRAVEL FAR TO MATCH THE SKILL AND COURAGE SHOWN BY CAPTAIN BILL.
SO WHEN HE TURNED TO ME AND CRIED, "GOOD, MATE!" MY FEATHERS PUFFED WITH PRIDE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Riders on Strange Mounts

WITH the session of Congress drawing to a flustered end, it is time to watch out in the United States for the legislative tricky season. A pastime which flourishes more or less in proportion to the haste under which a deliberative body is working is that of attaching "riders" to bills with which they may have something or nothing in common.

An example of how important items may by this process be pushed through without debate and almost without notice is contained in the amendment by which $900,000 was added recently to the Interior Department supply bill to commence construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson water diversion project in northern Colorado.

Ordinarily a new reclamation or other government construction project is itself made the subject of a bill and is debated on its merits. If the bill passes, the project is "authorized" and appropriations thereafter may be made for it. A bill to authorize the Colorado-Big Thompson project is still pending before Congress and has never been discussed there as to the principal question involved, namely the invasion of national parks for major engineering enterprises.

The proposal for bringing irrigation water over the Continental Divide to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains involves driving a thirteen-mile tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park, one of the nation's great recreational assets, with the two portals barely outside the park boundaries. Geological and several other aspects of the proposal, including the danger of setting up a precedent that might later affect the Yellowstone or other national parks, have had insufficient consideration.

The effect of the rider on the Interior Department bill is to commit the United States without discussion to a project estimated to cost ultimately about $44,000,000. Proponents of the measure aver that the water use will eventually pay for the construction, but experience shows that such claims need to be carefully examined. If on fuller deliberation the United States should wish to change its mind about the Colorado-Big Thompson project, apparently all it will be able to do will be to withhold future appropriations and so create another Passamaquoddy situation after nearly a million dollars has been spent.

But riders are not always so germane to the bill they are attached to as was this irrigation proposal. A few days ago Senator Copeland of New York attempted —ineffectively, it is true—to have the entire Federal Anti-Lynching bill attached as a rider to the McCarran bill for regulating the length of freight trains. In this instance the senator's object was not to obtain passage of the anti-lynching bill, but to accomplish defeat of the railroad measure. The good sense of the Senate plus some worried explanations by members who did not wish to be accounted as condoning lynching thwarted this incongruous joinder.

Later when Mr. Copeland tried the same tactic in connection with the Labor Standards or wages-and-hours bill, Senator Wagner, one of the authors of the anti-lynching measure, very properly objected to its being used as a "political football" or an instrument of filibuster. Senator Vandenberg acknowledged the better procedure in connection with his proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Though these might be considered as related to another labor act, he consented that they be referred to committee for hearings and separate action.

Legislators and their constituents should be alert to demand that even in the rush of subjects during the remaining days of the congressional session—or particularly in that rush—laws should be made by intention and by coherent thought, not by oversight or parliamentary artifice.

"Not in the League"

HINTS by Britain to Japan have not been stronger, Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, hinted in answer to a question in the House of Commons Thursday, because neither the United States nor Japan is a member of the League of Nations. The explanation is not altogether persuasive.

Americans might well recognize that nations intent on establishing international law in the place of international war might have found their task easier had the United States assumed obligations in the international sphere commensurate with its position. But Mr. Eden is stating the case incompletely if, as reported, he would attribute British hesitancy in this crisis to reluctance on the part of the United States to join in strong pressure for peace in that part of the world.

The League of Nations' weakness was first indicated when Manchuria fell prey to the Japanese military. While withholding membership in the League, the United States at that time at least displayed a positive interest in Chinese territorial integrity and the preservation of the "open door" which the British Government, as represented by Sir John Simon in the post now occupied by Mr. Eden, refused to support. If the decline of the League began then, as many contend, then the United States may have been a better champion of the League, though for reasons of self-interest, than was the British Government.

Now, as at the time of the Manchurian hacking party, American policy has been clear enough to offer Great Britain an invitation not necessarily to "take the initiative" but to provide positive and forceful co-operation in preserving the force of law against the force of arms in the East.

"Englaish" via Hollywood

AMERICAN motion pictures being now Latin America's favorite pastime, this constant influence from the outside world has the effect of not only influencing the Latin-American mind, from Mexico to Argentina, with the screen version of American civilization, but also of making phonetic onslaught on the neo-Latin tongue.

The effect is most interesting to note among persons devoid of all acquaintance with the American language. Anglicisms, Americanisms and barbarisms from Hollywood are blindly repeated without any knowledge of their meaning. In other cases, the action has supplied the translation. Expressions like "scram," "calling all cars," and "O. K." are echoed by the rising generation. Whether it will enrich or simply dilute Spanish, it is subtly changing the language as spoken in Latin America.

Some of the sound waves are Hispanized before they reach the vernacular. Life as portrayed on the screen has started many persons talking of noqueos (knockouts), jatdogues (hot dogs) and jamanegues (ham and eggs). Certain screen expressions have been translated into Spanish, and adopted, as filmación (filming), estrello (stardom) and pantalla (screen). While incorporated intact are other terms like "dinner-dance," "fox-trot," "sweater," and "sundae."

Lovers of "pure Castilian" shake their heads over this daily inroad into their proud ancestral tongue. In the Middle Ages the process of Latinization of the early English tongue was slow. The change today in Spanish through the screen is much swifter. Indeed, "Englaish" has been made fashionable, through the vocalized picture, among the "gente bien" and the "gente culte."

All this makes it easily conceivable how English via Hollywood may some day penetrate every area, corner and country of the globe. Latin America rapidly absorbing English in its inimitable way, provokes many vistas of the possibilities of the vocalized picture and one of its most significant missions.

Eagle-Eyeing the Eagle

"PLAIN Facts About the Eagle" might serve to entitle an account of that long-distinguished bird, symbol of Roman Empire and American democracy, in a new Smithsonian Institution book. A bird of prey and true terror of the empyrean when gastronomic exigency compels such activity, it appears that the hungry eagle prefers to find and devour a shore-stranded fish. Nor does he insist on living in an eyrie high up on a precipitous cliff, but is as well content to make his home in a tree top; nay, more, he will sometimes nest on the very ground, and then, if a savant approaches, instead of defending his home he will stay not upon the order of his going but depart at once.

Your realistic eagle, in short, is capable of behavior attributed to your romantic eagle; but he would just as soon not.

It was once thought that eagles good-naturedly provided transportation for smaller birds. So thought Colley Cibber when he wrote,

> Perched on the eagle's towering wing
> The lowly linnet loves to sing.

Dryden had the same notion. "Fool that I was!" regretfully exclaims a character in one of his plays, thinking of past condescension to another, "Upon my eagle wing I bore this wren, till I was tired with soaring, and now he mounts above me." The Latin proverb, "Aquila non capit muscas," later translated in the Scottish proverb, "Eagles catch nae flees," was no doubt a figure of speech to indicate the superiority of the greater minds to the lesser things rather than the result of painstaking ornithological study. Shakespeare noticed what some would nowadays call a superiority complex:

> The eagle suffers little birds to sing,
> And is not careful what they mean thereby.

Mythology, associating the eagle with Jupiter, no doubt started the bird on a heraldic career that has included Rome, France under Bonaparte, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the United States. Modern fact-finding, however, doesn't altogether "debunk" the heraldic bird; it seems to indicate that the eagle is, within reasonable limits, that kind of a bird after all—but not that kind of a bird all the time.

Looking at French Life

Book News of the Day

MR. MOFFAT took his wife and three daughters to France. Instead of looking at monuments and visiting museums, they settled down, first at Orne, a small provincial town north of Paris, later at their beloved Hôtel de l'Université in the Faubourg St. Germain, still later, for the summer, in a seaside villa in Brittany. They found French life pretty difficult of assault from the front; but in the course of hiring servants, putting the three children in school, watching the natives fish, joining a short-lived tennis club, mailing bundles, making friends with a Paris taxicab driver, buying and selling a Renault, they learned of France. If when traveling you've ever, say, lost the check for your trunk and endeavored to recover your trunk without it, you'll understand how much one can learn of the national character from a small piece of business executed on the spot. In THE MOTT FAMILY IN FRANCE (Boston: Little Brown. $2), Mr. Mott admits to being a connoisseur of trifles, but his trifles add up to a national temperament; and he sees the French through eyes of humorous sympathy.

* * *

Of course both he and his wife were irritated by the red tape and the parsimony and the Frenchman's rigid adherence to logic. But they liked much more: the vivacity of the people, their realistic attitude toward life, their Latin love of a good dinner shared with good friends—what everyone admires in the French. Knowing as little about women's clothes as Mr. Moffat's wife says he does, I still think the best chapter in the book is the one where he discusses them in the course of his search for the meaning of the phrase *métier de femme*. But perhaps that discussion only seems original to me because I do know as little about women's clothes as Mr. Moffat. It is significant, I suppose, that, after he has finished reading the essay to his wife and her friend, "both were smiling secret, feminine smiles." And his grandmother has as little patience as they with his solemn analysis of *métier de femme*. Asked her definition of the phrase, she snorts: "Why to be charming, of course." *Et ça y est.*

* * *

In all, a pleasant unpretentious book which reminds me sometimes of the early stories of Dornford Yates in which handsome young people without a care in the world drove around Europe in Rolls Royces and had a wonderful time. But there is here more underlying seriousness, less action, more concern to understand, than in Mr. Yates's romances. In short, trim featish sentences Mr. Moffat shows us a slightly bewildered Roland Youngish temperament looking at French life, and taking his time about it. In sooth the book is as much a portrait of the cultivated, sense-of-humored American in France as it is that of the French people themselves; and, as both, it is an amusing, admirably adroit and dextrous piece of portraiture. H. R.

"May the Better Boat Win!"

Evening in the Square

THE Square took on a subtle, waiting look as the sun slipped away behind the spidery black threads of the Elevated tracks, and over the chimney pots of buildings whose red bricks were painted over a severe gray two or three generations ago. The sky was filled with veils of crimson-shot gold and that shade between mauve and purple which is to be found in the old-fashioned flags that grow beside country brooks.

Some of the children had already left with their nursemaids. That implied a certain caste; it is the children from good homes, where the nursery supper hour is regular and early, who leave the park earliest. The others—those from the crowded tenement district almost within sight of great scarlet brick mansions that represent investments of many hundreds of thousands of dollars—stay until it occurs to them to go home. They don't have to be at home at any regular time for supper. They are looked for when they are seen. If the ball game is sufficiently spirited they may stay until dark. If they stay until ten o'clock, they will eventually be rounded up by loud-shouting mamas, but the scolding for having stayed out so late soon peters out, for the mamas find it pleasant in the park, too, and sit down on benches, watching their children through half-closed, speculative eyes as they conduct a bit of gossip with other mamas, come to retrieve their children, too.

* * *

Men on the way home from work, plodding through the cross walks, seemed suddenly to become aware of the existence of the park as a place to rest, and watch the shifting patterns of people, and maybe read the evening paper in a peace not known at home. And sat down.

Such a man—with a straggling little mustache, neatly brushed clothes, wisps of pencil sharpenings clinging to his shoes, a very Caspar Milquetoast of a little man—sat down on a bench over which a young tree waved pale green fronds. His hands rested loosely in his lap. His eyes roamed about the scene before him, listlessly. He could be reading the evening paper, but it lay neatly folded under his hands.

A golden headed child in a pink romper lurched suddenly toward him across the paving. A very little child, unsteady on fat legs clad in short socks and the first strapped moccasins from a bargain basement.

"'Lo," announced the child, abruptly, sticking a finger in its pink mouth and gazing at the little man out of wide blue eyes.

"Why—why—hello, there, little—er—little child," quoth the little man, surprised by the unexpected attention.

The golden headed child felt at home with a stranger. She may have been sleepy. At any rate, after directing a searching look into the shy little man's face, and with her finger still in her mouth, she settled her small body gently against his knee, her elbow resting on his knee, a slight smile on her face.

The little man smiled slightly, too, as if this were some subtle treasure he had not expected, even fleetingly.

* * *

"C'm here, Angelica!" shouted a woman from across the way. The child looked over her shoulder, shook her head, looked back at the little man, smiled, and continued to rest against his knee. The little man, shifting his position slightly as if there were now something to linger for, stared quietly into the sky which shed an extra golden-ness on the golden head of the child.

A little dog—no pedigree, no distinction except a kind of bright charm, all shining eyes and lolling tongue, and shaggy waving tail, and curls showering over a pugnacious little face, frisked around on the cross walk.

An aged man, spare, tall, alert, sat at his ease on a bench and considered how he would have to fly around among the studios on the morrow, with all the artists getting ready for the annual outdoor show, and everybody wanting him to model at once.

The waving green branches of the trees. . . . A silver airplane, catching the light in its swift flight across the clear blue of the easterly sky, caught flashes of the sun's waning light against its fuselage. . . .

Two trains, going in opposite directions, rumbled on the spidery structure of the Elevated.

Evening; approaching sundown; and the Square held its quiet, waiting look.

E. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Supreme Court Vacancy

By Frank L. Perrin

SURELY the people of the United States, those who have been at variance with President Roosevelt's Supreme Court revision plan, as well as those who have supported it, have sufficient reason, if prejudices are forgotten, for gratitude in the realization that such a Constitutional crisis as that so definitely posed has passed. With this realization there is almost universally felt, it is quite apparent, the desire that the existing vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter be filled in an orderly and entirely becoming manner. Thus there is expressed the conviction that were the President to defer the choice of a new incumbent until after the adjournment of the Senate and the end of the present session of Congress, and were to announce his choice thereafter during the Congressional recess, the vacancy would not be filled in such orderly and entirely becoming manner.

During all the months in which the President was insisting upon the enactment of a law which would vest in him the power to appoint, subject to the approval of the Senate, not one, but six additional members of the Court, he must have been prepared to name at least a few of those whom he deemed qualified to dignify the office. But now, with the opportunity to choose one, he intimates that he may delay the announcement of his nomination until too late for Congress to act. Thus his recess appointee would, without the consent of the Senate, participate, with the duly constituted members, in the deliberations of the Court until such time as his nomination is ratified or rejected by action of the United States Senate.

* * *

The temptation is to urge the President at this juncture to generously and sincerely take the representatives of the people into his confidence. Nothing permanent or worth-while can be gained by indulging in political or partisan subterfuge in the hope of permanently influencing the decisions, or even the trend of opinions delivered by the highest court of the land. I am not persuaded to believe that threatened reprisal or the possibility that the structure of the highest tribunal might be altered or added to influence the findings and judgments of the court in recent months. Neither have I ever yielded to the alarming suspicion that new appointees to the court whose standing and character would recommend them for confirmation by the Senate would deliberately violate their consciences and oaths of office by initiating or consenting to decisions upholding patently unconstitutional enactments.

It is because of this that one is forced to discount the wisdom of such strategy as that which seems to have been adopted. No puppet jurist anxious to serve in promoting some selfish partisan ambition would finally be established in his seat as a member of the Court. Possibly the damage he might attempt to do in fulfillment of his implied temporary warrant might be considerable, but it would be undone eventually, at least measurably.

* * *

Surely the time has come, and is now here, when it should be realized that the American people, without regard to partisan bias or prejudice, will not regard without suspicion any attempt, by any person, clique or faction, to undermine the foundations of the duly constituted courts. The President, thus convinced, might wisely and without sacrifice of prestige or surrender of delegated authority, but with profit to himself, signify his own conviction upon this important point.

Until now President Roosevelt during the more than four years since his first inauguration has not had the opportunity to name a member of the court. It is conceivable that he might not care to reward a senator otherwise qualified to serve on the court who opposed his original court revision plan. And it may be that of the lawyer-senators those best qualified to serve thus were arrayed against the plan from the beginning. But there are able and well qualified lawyers and judges outside the Senate who might be selected. There is no dearth of available material. This the President realizes without being told.

Possibly it may be made to appear that President Roosevelt is within his legal rights in refusing to nominate a successor to Mr. Justice Van Devanter until Congress recesses. But it is generally conceded that interim or recess appointments to such important positions are made only in emergencies, when the advice and consent of the Senate cannot be conveniently invoked. That emergency does not now exist.

The Wide Horizon

More Than a Hornet's Nest

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

AMONG the big issues in the world today none is bigger than that which has been raised by the report of Lord Peel's Royal Commission on Palestine. The more I think of the proposal to cut up Palestine into a Jewish State, an Arab State (which would include Transjordania) and a permanent British mandated enclave to secure, "as a sacred trust of civilization," free access to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and the Sea of Galilee, the stronger is my inclination to suspend judgment and to reflect upon the Jewish problem as a whole.

As a non-Jew, I have been studying and thinking about the Jewish problem for more than forty years. I knew Theodore Herzl, the founder of Zionism, and watched the redeeming effects of his movement upon Central European Jewry between 1902 and 1913. In 1917, when the idea of establishing a Jewish National Home in Palestine took definite shape, I supported it and played a minor part in promoting the famous "Balfour Declaration." Since then I have followed the progress of Jewry in Palestine, the (perhaps inevitable) clash with the local Arabs and Arab aspirations, down to last year's disturbances which led to the appointment of the Peel Commission.

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The proposed partition has been likened to "the judgment of Solomon." But the point of Solomon's judgment was that he did not intend it to be carried out, whereas it seems that the Peel Commission, and the British Government which has accepted the report, do intend that partition shall be carried out. I am not familiar enough with Palestinian conditions as they are today, and might or might not be in future, to say that I think partition the worst of all possible solutions, or to declare that it is neither feasible nor likely to render the Palestinian question less thorny. I think only that both the Peel Commission and the British Government have looked at the question through the wrong end of the telescope and have treated one of the deepest and broadest problems of civilization as though it were a local hornets' nest.

Behind the stubborn contest between the Children of Israel and the Children of Ishmael for control in the Holy Land lies, at one remove, a latent antagonism between Jewry and Islam, and behind this, again, the age-long controversy upon the place and the influence of Jewry in the world. Anti-Semitism, endemic in some regions, artificially fostered in others, is also a factor that cannot be overlooked. Much of the pro-Arab and pro-Islamic feeling that is to be found among British administrators is inspired by genuine admiration for Arab qualities and characteristics; but some of it may well be anti-Jewish feeling in disguise. Similarly, the keen interest which several European countries have shown in the establishment of a prosperous and well-populated Jewish National Home in Palestine may be prompted less by care for the Jews than by anxiety to get rid of as many of them as possible.

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Great Britain, who issued the Balfour Declaration, who accepted the League mandate for Palestine and the responsibility for inaugurating a Jewish National Home, is hardly entitled to plead the extreme complexity and difficulty of her task as a justification for relinquishing the greater part of it. Apart from the real Biblical fervor that inspired the late Lord Balfour, his Declaration was issued for two weighty political reasons. One was the urgent necessity, in the autumn of 1917, of keeping the Russian war front "in being" until the spring of 1918, so as to prevent the German armies in Eastern Europe from being thrown into the great German offensive which was to be expected on the West before American help could become effective. The other was the expediency, to say the least, of persuading American Jewry to assist, not to hinder, the immense war effort of the United States. I know that both these reasons were fully weighed before the Balfour Declaration was issued; and that it was issued in anticipation of political value to be received in exchange.

The value was received. Consequently the obligation to establish the Jewish National Home became for Great Britain an obligation of honor. True though it be that the Arabs, led by the Emir Feisal and Colonel Lawrence, also rendered notable service to the Allied cause, that service was not, in my view, comparable to the service rendered by Zionist Jewry. General Ludendorff said, after the World War, that "the Balfour Declaration was the cleverest thing done by the Allies in the way of propaganda." It was far more than propaganda. It was a political stroke of genius. It helped to seal the fate of militarist Imperial Germany.

Now, looking ahead and remembering how National Socialist anti-Semitism has, for the time being, brought about a divorce between Germanism and Jewry, I wonder whether the British Government has been wise, in the hour of Jewry's distress, to accept the report of the Peel Commission with its drastic curtailment of warranted Jewish hopes. The decision looks unpleasantly like an abdication; and I am not sure that the abdication will avail to tranquillize even the "local hornets' nest."